

EXPANSION OF GULF OF MEXICO SHRIMP FISHERY, 1945-50

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INTRODUCTION

The shrimp fishery in the Gulf of Mexico has been subject to many changes during the past sixty years, with the quantity of shrimp landed at Gulf fishing ports increasing gradually, although at an uneven rate, until 1945. In that year, the



FIGURE 1 - ICING OFFSHORE SHRIMP TRAWLERS AT PASCAGOULA.

shrimp landed at Gulf fishing ports reached a peak of approximately 145,000,000 pounds (Anderson and Power 1945). One kind of shrimp, the white shrimp or green-tailed shrimp (*Penaeus setiferus*), was by far the most important part of the catch, and in 1945 accounted for at least 95 percent (Anderson, Lindner, and King 1950) of the total production.

For the entire Gulf of Mexico and for each of the major producing areas in the South Atlantic States, white shrimp production reached its peak in 1945. In comparison

with later years, it is important to note that except for some production of dried shrimp on the central Louisiana coast, some bait shrimp, and some incidental catches, landings consisted mainly of white shrimp.

Comprehensive Gulf area production statistics for 1946 through 1950 are not available, and, with the exception of 1948 when a statistical fishery survey of the Gulf States was made, production can only be estimated from incomplete surveys or from production reports of selected principal areas. It is apparent, however, that following 1945, the production of shrimp received a severe setback, and landings of white shrimp have not since returned to the high level of 1945.

GROOVED SHRIMP RESOURCES EXPLOITED

In the summer of 1947, the first large catches of brown-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus aztecus*) were reported from the Texas coast. At that time, there was considerable difficulty in marketing the brown shrimp, but landings continued and increasing numbers of brown shrimp were sold during the following years.

The strong demand for shrimp along with increasing production through 1945 encouraged the expansion of the fishing fleet. After World War II, a fishery for white shrimp was developed off Carmen, Mexico, and a number of the larger Texas and Louisiana shrimp boats worked in that area. There has been some continued participation by United States boats operating in the deeper waters outside the Mexican

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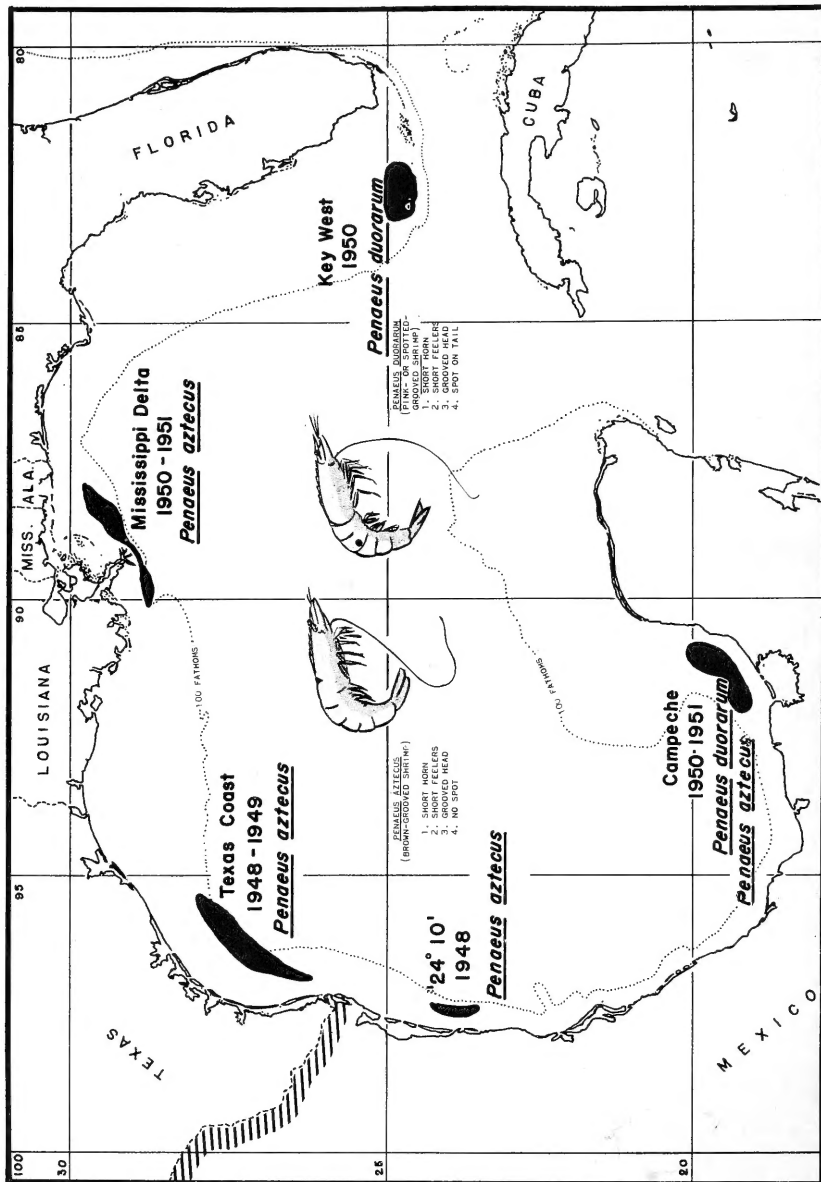


FIGURE 2 - NEW GROUNDS FOR GROOVED SHRIMP.

territorial limits in the offshore white-shrimp fishery range in the Gulf of Campeche, but aside from this, no important new white-shrimp grounds have been found in the Gulf since 1938 when Louisiana fishermen began working the Ship Shoal and Trinity Shoal areas. Along with the increase in travel by some of the larger boats to and from distant fishing grounds, there was a considerable amount of exploration by fishermen. This led to the discovery of the important Key West-Dry Tortugas grounds in late 1949 and early 1950, and was followed by the opening of the fabulous Campeche beds. Both these areas now produce substantial quantities of the pink- or spotted-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus duorarum*), a kind of shrimp not present in any appreciable quantity in the catches prior to 1950.

Fishing in the Key West and Campeche areas for spotted-grooved shrimp is carried on for the most part in depths of less than 25 fathoms. At least until after the middle of 1950, few if any commercial shrimp vessels were equipped to work in deeper waters. Explorations for new shrimp grounds in deeper waters, or in areas or under conditions requiring use of special equipment or fishing gear, could therefore not be expected of commercial vessels. The Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission at its meeting in July 1950 at Mobile, Alabama, recommended that offshore explorations for shrimp be undertaken by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and since that time explorations have been carried on in many parts of the Gulf (a comprehensive report on this work will be issued later).

In the fall of 1950, the Service's exploratory fishing vessel Oregon (operated by the Branch of Commercial Fisheries) found concentrations of brown-grooved shrimp (*Penaeus aztecus*) on both sides of the mouth of the Mississippi River in depths of from 30 to 50 fathoms. These grounds were worked at first by only a few commercial boats after news of these new grounds was issued by the Service; but deeper-water trawling steadily increased and early in May 1951, a total of 28 commercial shrimp trawlers were observed at one time working in depths of approximately 43 fathoms



FIGURE 3 - THE SERVICE'S EXPLORATORY FISHING VESSEL OREGON OPERATING IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.



FIGURE 4 - THE TAIL OF A 100-FOOT SHRIMP TRAWL ON THE DECK OF THE OREGON WITH A MIXED CATCH OF SHRIMP AND FISH.

near the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. More extensive utilization of these grounds may be expected in the fall of 1951. The contribution to total production by the utilization of the offshore grounds in the north Gulf of Mexico is difficult to estimate since the grounds are adjacent to areas formerly exploited and still important in the shrimp production picture. Landings are still generally reported without distinction as to kind of shrimp, and conditions are changing so fast that estimates are not likely to be consistently accurate.

In 1946, with a decline in the apparent availability of shrimp, the fishing industry in the Gulf had to cope with the problem of utilizing expanding production facilities. Total production declined in spite of high fishing intensity, and the catch dropped to approximately 120,000,000 pounds in 1948. This condition was met by consumer-educational campaigns to reduce buyer resistance for the unfamiliar grooved shrimp and by explorations for new grounds, followed by development of these grounds into important shrimp-producing areas. The net result has been an increase in the Gulf's shrimp production for 1950 over the preceding peak production year, 1945. The Fish and Wildlife Service estimated the total United States 1950 catch in the Gulf at about 160,000,000 pounds, an 11 percent increase over 1945 production, and an increase of 33 percent over the 1948 catch. No statistical breakdown of 1950 shrimp landings by type or species is available but estimates made by the Service's Market News Service office at New Orleans are as follows:

	% white shrimp in total 1950 catch	% grooved (both species) shrimp in 1950 catch
Texas	20 - 25	75 - 80
Louisiana	80 - 85	15 - 20
Mississippi	35 - 40	60 - 65
Alabama	20 - 25	75 - 80
Florida Gulf Coast, in- cluding Key West	5 - 10	90 - 95

It should be emphasized that these estimates are made on the basis of a small amount of sampling and are given here only to show the trend in the fishery. The trend is important, however, since the estimates show that from 40 to 50 percent of present production is grooved shrimp as against less than 5 percent in 1945.

OUTLOOK AND DISCOVERY OF RED SHRIMP

There appears to be no basis for an estimate of the future productivity of present fishing grounds. It can be pointed out, however, that there are still areas in the Gulf having stocks of shrimp not being utilized for one reason or another. One such area lies off the coasts of Louisiana and Texas between the 91st and 95th meridians in depths of from 26 to 50 fathoms. Sample drags by the Oregon in the fall and winter of 1950 have produced large brown shrimp (Penaeus aztecus) regularly.



FIGURE 5 - EXPLORATORY FISHING OVER UNKNOWN BOTTOM IS HARD ON GEAR. THIS NET HAS JUST BEEN REPAIRED AT SEA AND IS BEING READIED FOR USE. NEW WEB THAT HAS BEEN PUT IN IS WHITE AND UNTREATED. ONE OF THE LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES IN THE EXPLORATIONS OF THE OREGON IS TO CHART BOTTOM THAT IS TRAWLABLE.

No thorough exploration of the area has yet been undertaken, and no unusually heavy concentrations have been encountered in the few sample drags made. These grounds are a considerable distance from United States Gulf ports, and unfavorable weather conditions in winter plus the lack of fixed points for dead-reckoning navigation will undoubtedly delay utilization of shrimp from this area.

Off the west coast of Florida, north of Ft. Myers, there is a vast expanse of bottom in the 10- to 50-fathom depth range. For the most part, this area is not explored but is characterized by rough bottom unsuited to trawling with conventional gear. Both types of grooved shrimp occur in some parts of the region, but whether these can be taken from the rough bottom in exploitable or commercial quantity remains to be determined. Tests of modified and new-type trawls designed for rough bottom are being carried out as part of the shrimp explorations by the Service.

The Oregon, in exploratory drags made in deeper water, has found one other kind of shrimp in sufficient quantity to be of commercial interest. This is the red shrimp (Hymenopenaeus robustus). The largest numbers have been taken in 190 to 240 fathoms on mud bottom off the Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana coasts and off Aransas Pass, Texas. These shrimp are brick red as they come from the water. The heads are proportionately larger than the heads of the white shrimp, but the over-all size is about the same as the common white shrimp. These red shrimp have an excellent flavor, and when the heads are removed, have an especially attractive appearance.

Red shrimp have been taken by the Oregon in every exploratory drag made in depths from 190 to 240 fathoms on mud bottom. Most of the drags in these depths have been made with a 40-foot flat trawl put out on a 20-fathom bridle from a single trawling cable. However, several drags were made with a conventional 100-foot flat trawl with cables to each door. Both rigs worked well on cable lengths $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the depth. The time taken to bring the net from 200 fathoms to the deck has averaged about 28 minutes, and it is quite probable that the time required for the net to be set and reach bottom in 200 fathoms is slightly more than 28 minutes. Since the drop-off to deeper water is rather sharp in most 200-fathom depths in the north Gulf, it is necessary to use an echo depth sounder while setting and working the trawl. Investigations of the extent of the stocks of red shrimp are being continued by the Oregon. Other kinds of shrimp, most of them red or brightly colored, have been taken in deep drags, but thus far none except the red shrimp (Hymenopenaeus robustus) have been found in sufficient quantity to be of commercial interest.

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August 1951

REFRIGERATION: Freezing Pink Salmon: Laboratory work on this project was completed during the month. Freezing and storage studies indicated that the cold-storage life of frozen Alaska pink salmon fillets may be extended up to 10 months or more by use of improved packaging methods, lower storage temperatures, and anti-oxidant dips. The conclusions drawn from these studies were:

- (1) UNTREATED ICE-GLAZED PINK SALMON FILLETS STORED AT -20° F. HAD A STORAGE LIFE OF 11 MONTHS OR LONGER.
- (2) PINK SALMON FILLETS TREATED WITH 2-PERCENT ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C) HAD A STORAGE LIFE OF 8 MONTHS OR LONGER AT 0° F. USE OF 0.2 PERCENT CITRIC ACID IN ADDITION TO THE 2-PERCENT ASCORBIC ACID DID NOT IMPROVE THE KEEPING QUALITY OF THE FILLETS.
- (3) FILLETS TREATED WITH 2-PERCENT ASCORBIC ACID AND STORED AT -10° F. HAD A STORAGE LIFE OF APPROXIMATELY 10 MONTHS.

Detailed reports on these freezing and storing studies of Alaska pink salmon fillets will be issued as they are completed. These will include information on (1) quality changes in pink salmon during frozen storage, (2) application of anti-oxidant treatments, (3) effect of various packaging methods, and (4) effect of storage temperature.

* * *

BYPRODUCTS: Vitamin Content and Nutritive Value of Fishery Byproducts: The objective of this project is to determine the range of concentration of certain vitamins (especially vitamin B_{12} and riboflavin) in various types of fish meals and to determine the possible presence of unknown vitamins and other growth factors which may be present. Analyses for niacin, riboflavin, and vitamin B_{12} were begun on a series of about 25 samples (sardine and mackerel products at various stages of manufacture) collected at one reduction plant. These samples include raw fish, cooked fish, press cake, foots from the press, stickwater, and dried meal. Work has also begun on concentration of possible unknown growth factors from fishery products.

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TECHNICAL NOTE NO.11-- ALASKA SALMON CANNERY WASTE BEING USED AT FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HATCHERIES

As a result of experiments carried out during the past few years at the Seattle Fishery Technological Laboratory of the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries, trimmings (formerly dumped at sea) from salmon canneries in Petersburg, Alaska, are now being shipped to Federal fish hatcheries in the State of Washington where they are used as a rich source of protein and vitamins in the diet of hatchery fish. The first shipment of 60,000 pounds of such material has already been received at the Federal fish hatchery at Leavenworth, Washington, and an additional 50,000 pounds will be delivered shortly.

In making possible this utilization of hitherto wasted material, several problems had to be overcome. Experiments at the Seattle Fishery Technological Laboratory developed a chemical preservative treatment whereby fish eggs can be preserved without refrigeration for limited periods, thereby permitting their collection at localities not possessing refrigeration facilities. As a commercial-scale test, a portion of the material being collected this summer is chemically preserved in this way and the remainder shipped frozen.

Another problem that had to be overcome was that of the development of a suitable shipping container. Use of tin containers was the only method permitted by commercial steamship company vessels and the high cost of shipping the empty tins to Alaska made such a packaging method prohibitive. A method of bagging the waste prior to freezing was developed, using an inner plastic bag and an outer burlap bag, the latter being somewhat smaller than the former and bearing the strain during freezing and handling.

Finally a practical method of collection of the desired trimmings at the cannery had to be worked out. A wooden chute was built under the iron chinks so that the soft visceral portions of the waste were collected and the bony collar portions, fins, and heads were discarded. The desired portions are being flumed to a draining table where they are drained and sacked.

Even though the bags are very roughly handled in transit, 950 bags have been delivered to the Leavenworth Hatchery in excellent condition and without the loss of a single bag.

Careful cost records of this collection of Alaska salmon waste are being kept. Preliminary indications are that this material may be delivered to ports on Puget Sound at a cost of about 5 cents per pound. In addition to use as a feed for hatchery fish, this material may find large markets as a feed for fur-bearing animals.



"LITTLE TUNA" OF THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS

In the fall of 1946, and again in 1947, an enterprising packer on the Eastern Shore of Maryland canned a few thousand cases of "little tuna." The 1947 pack was approximately double that of 1946. Labeled "Light Meat Tuna," it was distributed through brokers on the New York food market. A third pack was put up in 1948. The Fish and Wildlife Service canned a small experimental pack of little tuna at College Park, Maryland. The results were encouraging and some useful information was obtained. Further research into canning of this species is now in progress.

--Fishery Leaflet 353



TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Additions to the Fleet of U. S. Fishing Vessels

A total of 98 vessels of 5 net tons and over received their first documents as fishing craft during June 1951—7 more than in June 1950. Washington led with 32 vessels, followed by California with 13 vessels, and the west coast of Florida with 7 vessels.

A total of 462 vessels were documented for the first time as fishing vessels, during the first six months of 1951, compared with 442 vessels for the same period during 1950.

Vessels Obtaining Their First Documents as Fishing Craft, June 1951					
Section	June		Six mos. ending with June		Total
	1951	1950	1951	1950	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	
New England	5	3	20	18	36
Middle Atlantic	1	3	21	27	45
Chesapeake Bay	5	10	11	41	81
South Atlantic	15	13	58	74	153
Gulf	15	19	101	84	167
Pacific	49	35	191	132	231
Great Lakes	2	2	9	6	12
Alaska	6	6	50	60	83
Hawaii	-	-	1	-	4
Total	98	91	462	442	812

NOTE: VESSELS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR HOME PORT.



Alaska Abalone Explorations

Explorations for abalone in southeastern Alaska will be conducted by a chartered vessel under the direction of the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries. Beginning on September 15, the abalone survey was to cover as much of the Gulf of Esquibel and Sea Otter Sound areas as facilities and time would allow. Explorations will be continued during October in adjacent waters. If it is possible to complete the work in these areas and if the weather and other factors permit, some exploration may be possible in the areas near Trocadero Bay and Cordova Bay.

An experienced abalone diver has been employed and his boat Lady Bess has been chartered. Most of the work will be concentrated in the range from the beach to 60-foot depths. Possibly some deep dives up to 100 feet will be made if conditions permit. There have been some indications that abalone may be abundant in certain areas in southeastern Alaska, and considerable interest has been shown in a survey of this species of shellfish.

A chemist from the Service's Fishery Products Laboratory at Ketchikan, operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Fisheries Experimental Commission, has joined this exploratory expedition to assist in the collection of data and samples. Methods of handling, preserving, and freezing the abalone will be studied aboard the boat and at the Ketchikan Fishery Products Laboratory and at the Service's Seattle Fishery Technological Laboratory.

It is hoped that these explorations will indicate whether or not a commercial off-season fishery for abalone is feasible in Alaska.



Alaskan Fishery Products Diverted at Prince Rupert, B. C., for Consumption in Canada

Each year sizable quantities of fish products are shipped from Alaska to the United States through the Canadian port of Prince Rupert, B. C. Upon arrival at Prince Rupert, some of this fish is temporarily warehoused there pending resumption of transportation by rail to the United States. At times some of these fishery products are sold in Prince Rupert for consumption in Canada. Such diversions of fish to Canada have not previously been reflected in the statistics on United States exports to Canada. Since fish is apparently being diverted to Canada on a more or less continuing basis, provisions have been made by the Bureau of the Census whereby such fish shipped from Alaska to the United States, but subsequently diverted for Canadian consumption, will be reflected in the current statistics on United States exports to Canada. The figures for such fish diverted for Canadian consumption during the years 1947 to 1950 inclusive are as follows:

Year	Schedule B Commodity Number	Commodity Description	Quantity	Value
		<u>Fresh or frozen:</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>\$</u>
1950	(007000	Salmon	17,070	3,755
	007109	Sable	13,400	640
1949	(007000	Salmon	564,740	141,185
	007109	Halibut	4,450	646
	007109	Sable	10,050	503
1948	007000	Salmon	180,843	45,211
1947	007000	Salmon	7,194	2,250

The issues of Foreign Commerce and Navigation for the years listed will include these exports, but revisions to include them in statistics for previous years are not being made at this time.



Federal Purchases of Fishery Products

FRESH AND FROZEN FISH PURCHASES BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, JULY 1951: Purchases of 2,675,231 pounds of fresh and frozen fishery products for the military feeding of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Forces were made during July 1951 by the Army Quartermaster Corps (see table). These purchases declined 12.9 percent in quantity and 8.5 percent in value as compared with the previous month. The quantity and value of the July 1951 purchases were substantially above those of the corresponding month of 1950—101.8 percent and 124.6 percent, respectively.

A comparison of the purchases for the first seven months of 1950 and 1951 shows that in the latter year there was an increase 124.6 percent in quantity and 124.3 percent in value.

Purchases of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products by Department of the Army (July and the First Seven Months, 1951 and 1950)							
Q U A N T I T Y				V A L U E			
July		January-July		July		January-July	
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,675,231	1,326,003	17,273,920	7,692,427	1,185,523	527,611	7,218,841	3,219,055



Freezing-Fish-At Sea Technological Studies

REFRIGERATION MACHINERY TESTED BY "DELAWARE" (Cruise No. 3): The trawler Delaware returned to its base at East Boston, Mass., on September 5 from the second joint cruise by the Branch of Commercial Fisheries and the Branch of Fishery Biology.

Leaks that developed in the brine-cooler unit of the refrigeration machinery room aboard the vessel were located during the cruise and repairs made. Fish caught in the census trawls are being used on shore on experiments for the freezing-fish-at-sea project.



Gulf Exploratory Fishery Program

EXPERIMENTAL SHRIMP TRAWLS TESTED BY "OREGON" (Cruise No. 10): Tests on experimental shrimp trawls were made off the Mississippi coast by the Oregon, the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries vessel conducting fishery exploratory work in the Gulf. These tests were conducted from August 7 to August 10.

The Oregon left Pascagoula August 14 for the Gulf of Campeche, passed south of the path of the hurricane of August 19-21, and returned to Pascagoula on August 30.

The chief objective of the trip was to explore the offshore waters along the west coast of the Yucatan Peninsula outside of the areas now being worked by the shrimp fleet and to continue testing experimental gear in areas with poor trawling bottom.

A total of 37 shrimp trawl drags, 35 bathythermograph stations, and 1 hand-line fishing station were made. All three commercial species of shrimp were found in different areas. Pure catches of brown-grooved shrimp (Penaeus aztecus) were made off Carmen in 22 to 30 fathoms. On the other hand, the grounds off Campeche yielded about 98 percent pink-grooved shrimp (Penaeus duorarum), and 2 percent white shrimp (Penaeus setiferus).

Trawling with conventional gear produced large quantities of trash, principally shell, throughout the area of the present fishery. Experimental trawl drags eliminated the major part of the trash catch in a series of 27 comparison stations.

Snapper exploration was limited due to lack of time. At the few rocks and lumps visited, results were poor.

A single bluefin tuna weighing about 12 pounds was taken on a feather jig at latitude 25°50' N. longitude 90°08' W. on August 15. In this vicinity, six trolling rigs were lost but there was little surface evidence of tuna. On August 29, tuna were sighted early in the morning at about latitude 26°12' N. longitude 89°34' W. and schools were under observation throughout the day's run to about latitude 28°00' N. longitude 89°05' W. The fish appeared to be mostly the 30- to 70-pound size range and probably not all of one species. Most of the fish were wild but some jumped within a few feet of the vessel. None were taken with trolling gear.

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"OREGON" TO TEST SHRIMP TRAWLING GEAR: The first few days of Cruise No. 10 of the Service's exploratory fishery vessel Oregon will be spent in waters off Pascagoula testing shrimp fishing gear. The vessel left Pasagoula on August 7 and was expected to return August 31.

During this time the Oregon will remain near the chartered vessels Helen Cooper and Harbor Light to observe and assist in trials of mid-water trawls.

The Oregon will then proceed to the Campeche area to explore bottoms in areas not presently being fished by the shrimp fleets.

In addition, as time permits, observations will be made on deep-water snapper fishing with electric reels.



Middle and South Atlantic Tuna Explorations

LITTLE TUNA EXPLORATIONS BEGUN BY "ATLANTIC EXPLORER" (Cruise No. 1): Explorations for little tuna (Euthynnus alletteratus) are being conducted along the Atlantic Coast under a cooperative arrangement between the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Blue Channel Corporation, and the Woodcrest Fisheries, the latter two both of Beaufort, South Carolina. The M/V Atlantic Explorer, the vessel being used for these explorations, is a 104-ft. boat which has been converted to operate a Pacific Coast-type purse seine.

The purpose of the explorations is to determine if little tuna can be taken in commercial quantities with a modified version of the Pacific Coast tuna purse seine. The seine is 300 fathoms long by hung measure and 4½ strips, or approximately 22 fathoms in depth. The hanging proportions of the seine are according to conventional Pacific Coast standards, but because of the shallow water in which the little tuna are expected to occur, the net is lightly leaded. A 1,500-pound purse weight will be used to keep the breast lines close together while pursing and to cause the lead line to tend bottom while pursing.

The initial shakedown cruise of the Atlantic Explorer started August 22 and was terminated on September 7. The exploratory effort was devoted to the area between Port Royal Sound, South Carolina, and Cape Canaveral, Florida, but the work was interrupted to a considerable degree by mechanical difficulties.

The great abundance of surface schools observed during late July and early August were not in evidence. Only one set was made, which yielded only about 500

pounds. Because of the inexperience of the crew and the difficulty in getting the seine started overboard, the main school was missed and the fish caught were presumed to be stragglers. Schools of little tuna were seen on several other occasions, but they disappeared before the vessel could be maneuvered to a setting position.

Previous to the start of work by the Atlantic Explorer, explorations were conducted with trolling gear from Fort Pierce, Florida, to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. This work during June, July, and August revealed little tuna to be widely distributed throughout the area, but only a few surface schools were seen until about mid-July. From then until mid-August, numerous surface schools were seen between St. Augustine, Florida, and Brunswick, Georgia.

The Atlantic Explorer departed on Cruise No. 2 from Beaufort, South Carolina, on September 13 to conduct exploratory fishing between Port Royal Sound and Morehead City, North Carolina. If little tuna cannot be found in this area and schools are reported elsewhere, the locale of the exploratory work will be modified accordingly.



North Atlantic Fishery Investigations

SECOND PHASE OF GEORGES BANK FISH CENSUS COMPLETED: The second phase of a census of fish populations on Georges Bank was completed by the Service's Branch of Fishery Biology. The Delaware, an experimental trawler operated by the Branch of Commercial Fisheries to conduct freezing-fish-at-sea studies, was used. The vessel returned to Boston on September 5 after occupying 47 stations in subareas XII G and O.

Sampling a grid pattern of stations and concentrating tows in areas where relatively large concentrations of haddock were found, revealed the existence of a large concentration of haddock in the area of the bank known as the South Channel. This area was approximately elliptical in shape with an east-west diameter of 35 miles and a north-south diameter of 15 miles and centering at $41^{\circ}15' N.$ and $69^{\circ}00' W.$ The depth of water in this area ranged from 50 to 75 fathoms.

In addition to data on size and numbers of all species of fish, 39 bathythermograph casts were made and 28 bottom samples were obtained.



North Pacific Exploratory Fishery Program

"JOHN N. COBB" TO INVESTIGATE COMMERCIAL DEEP-WATER TRAWLING OFF WASHINGTON AND OREGON: In order to investigate the commercial abundance and varieties of bottom fish in the deep waters off the coasts of Washington and Oregon, the Service's exploratory fishery vessel John N. Cobb left Seattle about August 27 on the first of a series of planned cruises. On this cruise (No. 9) the vessel is scheduled to survey by trawling the region off Cape Flattery and adjacent waters at depths between 100 and 500 fathoms (500 fathoms is more than half a mile deep). A special attempt will be made to determine the abundance of Pacific ocean perch (Sebastes alutus) in these waters.

Commercial otter trawls with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stretched-mesh cod end similar to those used in the commercial fishery in Washington will be used by the vessel. Two trawl cables, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and more than a mile in length, will be used to reach the depths to be fished.

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COMMERCIAL BOTTOM FISH LOCATED BY "JOHN N. COBB'S" DEEP-WATER TRAWLING OPERATIONS:
The Fish and Wildlife Service exploratory fishing vessel John N. Cobb was engaged in otter trawl fishing in deep waters off the coast of Washington during September. Results from the first portion of the trawl operations have indicated the presence of commercial quantities of various bottom fish at depths between 100 and 220 fathoms.

Drags in the deep trough running southwest out of Cape Flattery produced fair quantities of black cod, Dover sole, and Pacific ocean perch. The better drags made in this area yielded 3,600 to 5,500 pounds of bottom fish. These tows were each one hour in duration and were made at depths from 130 fathoms to 186 fathoms.

Several tows made at depths from 150 to 220 fathoms, approximately 40 miles west of Lapush, Washington, yielded good catches of Pacific ocean perch and other red rockfish. These drags, also one hour in length, produced from 5,000 to 6,500 pounds of fish.

The catches made at these depths were relatively clean and contained only small numbers of unmarketable scrap fish.



Railroad Freight Rate Increases Affect Fishery Products

Permanent increases in freight rates and charges, effective August 28, 1951, were made by American railroads as the result of a report and order, dated August 2 and issued on August 8, 1951, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. These increases are in lieu of earlier temporary increases granted in I.C.C. Docket Ex Parte 175, and are the result of the Commission's final conclusions from the proceedings under that docket. Since this is the final decision in this matter, and the increases in rates and charges have now been made effective, those applying to the fishery industries are given in detail.

Basic freight rates and charges, aside from the exceptions listed in ensuing paragraphs, were increased as follows:

Within eastern territory	-	9 percent
Within southern territory	-	6 "
Within western territory	-	6 "
Interterritorially between the three territories	-	6 "

By basic freight rates and charges are meant those now in effect, or published to become effective but not yet effective, including the increases or any portion thereof made effective under the authority granted in Ex Parte No. 162, Ex Parte No. 166, and Ex Parte No. 168, and including rates held under investigation and suspension orders, also rates prescribed by I.C.C. orders, when and as such rates become effective, subject to any exceptions specifically made in the orders. However, for the purpose of determining basic rates from such present freight rates and charges there shall be excluded such portion thereof as represents all increases made pursuant to previous report and order in I.C.C. Docket Ex Parte 175. Any changes

hereafter made in the increases authorized in Ex Parte No. 162, Ex Parte No. 166, or Ex Parte No. 168, whether in pursuance of the undertaking of the petitioners in the proceedings mentioned to restore former competitive commercial relations, and whether done voluntarily or pursuant to orders, directions, or mediatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be considered as changing the basic rates, and the amount of the increases authorized in Ex Parte 175 will be modified and applied ratably.

One of the principal exceptions to the aforementioned increases occurred in connection with canned fishery products on which a maximum increase of 6 cents per 100 pounds was effected. If any of the foregoing percentage increases exceed 6 cents per 100 pounds when applied to transportation of canned fishery products, the excess of increase was not authorized, and therefore, the railroads have placed in effect generally a maximum increase of 6 cents per 100 pounds on shipments of products in this class.

In addition, no increase was made in the charges for protective services as published in Perishable Protective Tariff No. 15, Agent Quinn's I.C.C. No. 26. No increase is effected in amounts paid or allowances made by carriers for drayage or other services performed by shippers or receivers of freight. No increase is effected in charges for demurrage on freight cars and in charges for handling, loading or unloading export, import, coastwise, or intercoastal traffic which do not affect the measure of the line-haul rate and are not in addition to the line-haul rate.



U. S. Pack of Canned Crab Meat, 1950

Canned crab meat packed in hermetically-sealed containers during 1950 in the United States amounted to 137,490 standard cases, valued at \$3,121,269. This was a drop of 15 percent in quantity and 11 percent in value as compared with the previous year, due mostly to a decline in the Pacific Coast States pack. The 1950 pack was the lowest since 1944.

Area and State	Species of Crab Processed	Quantity		Value		Size of Can and Case	Quantity		Value		
		Std. Cases	Actual Cases	Per Std. Case	Per Actual Case		Actual Cases	Per Actual Case			
East Coast:											
Maine, North & South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama	Rock and blue	39,338		864,497	22.49	6½ oz. net (48 cans)	79,539	1,664,276		20.50	
Mississippi	Blue	7,128		137,741	19.32	6½ oz. net (24 cans)	111,764	1,199,477		10.73	
Louisiana	Blue	15,488		230,351	18.43	13 oz. net (24 cans)	1,182	27,602		23.35	
Total		58,956		1,232,589	21.25						
Pacific Coast:											
Washington	Dungeness	25,270		550,162	23.64	16 oz. net (24 cans)	668	14,900		22.16	
Oregon and California	Dungeness	29,335		731,279	24.93	3½ oz. net (48 cans)	1,058	15,114		14.29	
Alaska	Dungeness and king	25,227		597,235	23.65						
Total		79,832		1,878,680	23.50						
Grand Total		137,490		3,121,269	22.70	Total	194,011	3,121,269			

1/CASES OF VARIOUS SIZES CONVERTED TO THE EQUIVALENT OF 48 CANS TO THE CASE, EACH CAN CONTAINING 6 OUNCES OF CRAB MEAT.

1/6 CASES OF VARIOUS SIZES CONVERTED TO THE EQUIVALENT OF 48 CANS TO THE CASE, EACH CAN CONTAINING 6 1/2 OUNCES OF CRAB MEAT.

Crab meat was canned in 20 plants in Washington, 17 in Alaska, 8 in Oregon, 3 each in Mississippi and Louisiana, 2 each in Maine and California, and 1 each in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

The 1950 Pacific Coast pack (consisting of meat from Dungeness crabs and some king crabs in Alaska) was valued at an average of \$23.80 per standard case, compared with \$22.18 the previous year, the record high of \$27.67 in 1946, and \$7.05 in 1940. The East Coast and Gulf pack in 1950 (consisting largely of meat from blue crabs) was valued at an average record high of \$21.25 per standard case,

compared with \$20.08 the previous year, the second highest price of \$21.11 in 1946, and \$9.70 in 1940 (see table 2).

Year	Atlantic Coast and Gulf States			Pacific Coast States and Alaska			T o t a l		
	Quantity	Value	Avg. Price	Quantity	Value	Avg. Price	Quantity	Value	Avg. Price
	Std. Cases ¹	\$	Per Std. Case ¹	Std. Cases ¹	\$	Per Std. Case ¹	Std. Cases ¹	\$	Per Std. Case ¹
1950	58,958	1,252,589	21.25	78,532	1,868,680	23.80	137,490	3,121,269	22.70
1949	46,975	943,120	20.08	114,854	2,547,765	22.18	161,829	3,490,885	21.57
1948	33,382	581,872	17.43	187,420	4,264,622	22.75	220,802	4,846,494	21.95
1947	33,696	667,487	19.81	106,120	2,037,904	19.20	139,816	2,705,391	19.35
1946	120,150	2,536,405	21.11	78,928	2,185,714	27.67	199,078	4,720,119	23.71
1945	29,768	484,869	16.28	25,726	398,898	15.51	55,514	883,767	15.92
1944	36,386	560,755	15.41	50,556	800,723	15.84	86,942	1,361,456	15.66
1943	26,716	412,310	15.43	48,592	782,173	16.10	75,308	1,194,483	15.86
1942	29,656	397,772	13.41	84,892	1,357,293	15.99	114,548	1,755,065	15.32
1941	22,494	235,745	10.48	37,704	311,872	8.27	60,198	547,617	9.10
1940	13,486	130,869	9.70	25,254	178,021	7.05	38,740	308,890	7.97

¹/CASES OF VARIOUS SIZES CONVERTED TO THE EQUIVALENT OF 48 6-oz. CANS TO THE CASE.



U. S. Production of Marine-Animal Oils, 1950

Production of marine-animal oils in the United States and Alaska during 1950 amounted to 21,763,849 gallons, valued at \$17,472,709 to the producers—an increase of 23 percent in quantity, but an increase of less than 1 percent in value as compared with the previous year. A considerable drop in the production of liver oils accounted for the fact that the value did not increase in proportion to the total increase in body and liver oil production. Increased production of synthetic vitamin A has adversely affected the market price of liver oils to such an extent that it has become uneconomical for fishermen to fish sharks and dogfish for their livers.

Menhaden oil accounted for 47 percent of the total oil produced and pilchard oil, 28 percent. Body oils obtained from whole fish and fish waste accounted for 98 percent of the total quantity of marine-animal oils produced and 80 percent of the total value. The balance of the production consisted of liver and viscera oils.

Product	Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ¹			Pacific Coast (incl. Alaska)			T o t a l		
	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price
	Gallons	\$	Per Gal.	Gallons	\$	Per Gal.	Gallons	\$	Per Gal.
Body oil:									
Fur seal	-	-	-	41,689	40,079	0.96	41,689	40,079	0.96
Herring	332,023	201,386	0.61	2,977,434	2,164,619	0.73	3,309,457	2,366,005	0.71
Menhaden	10,209,958	5,866,554	0.57	-	-	-	10,209,958	5,866,554	0.57
Pilchard	-	-	-	6,188,607	4,693,550	0.76	6,188,607	4,693,550	0.76
Salmon	-	-	-	122,138	92,555	0.76	122,138	92,555	0.76
Tuna and mackerel ..	-	-	-	884,434	553,231	0.63	884,434	553,231	0.63
Miscellaneous	2,446,432	2,891,985	0.65	2,229,877	3,137,660	0.60	4,676,309	4,299,645	0.64
Total	10,988,413	6,359,925	0.58	10,444,179	7,861,694	0.74	21,432,592	14,041,619	0.66
Liver & viscera oil:									
Cod	163,859	227,330	1.39	-	-	-	163,859	227,330	1.39
Shark	4	4	79.25	4,119,324	4,937,360	7.86	119,324	937,360	7.86
Swordfish	385	30,510	79.25	-	-	-	385	30,510	79.25
Tuna	5/5,347	5/634,240	118.68	12,714	560,220	44.06	12,714	560,220	44.06
Miscellaneous	169,591	892,080	5.26	161,666	2,539,010	15.71	331,257	3,431,090	10.36
Total	11,186,004	7,252,005	0.65	10,505,845	10,220,704	0.96	21,763,849	17,472,709	0.80

¹/INCLUDES THE PRODUCTION OF BURBOT-LIVER OIL IN MINNESOTA.
²/INCLUDES BLACKFISH, OCEAN PERCH (ROSEFISH), AND UNCLASSIFIED BODY OILS.
³/INCLUDES ANCHOVY AND UNCLASSIFIED OILS.
⁴/EAST AND WEST COAST PRODUCTION COMBINED.
⁵/INCLUDES BURBOT, HAKE, HALIBUT, MACKEREL, POLLOCK, WHALE, AND UNCLASSIFIED LIVER OILS.
⁶/INCLUDES HALIBUT, LING COD, SABLEFISH, LIVER OILS, VISCERA OIL, AND MIXED LIVER OILS.

Table 2 - Production of Marine-Animal Oils, 1941-1950 (Quantity and Value to Producers)

Year	Body Oils			Liver Oils			T o t a l		
	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price Per Gal.	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price Per Gal.	Quantity	Value	Avg. Price Per Gal.
	Gallons	\$		Gallons	\$		Gallons	\$	
1950	21,432,592	14,041,619	0.66	331,257	3,431,090	10.36	21,763,849	17,472,709	0.80
1949	16,860,530	7,519,522	0.45	834,357	9,845,455	11.80	17,694,887	17,364,977	0.98
1948	16,323,061	18,449,870	1.13	722,329	12,411,652	17.18	17,045,390	30,861,522	1.81
1947	15,900,382	20,107,194	1.26	832,510	11,643,468	13.99	16,732,892	31,750,662	1.90
1946	19,135,051	21,233,098	1.11	895,884	13,618,549	15.20	20,030,935	34,841,647	1.74
1945	23,697,564	16,033,515	0.67	804,288	11,202,207	13.93	24,501,852	27,235,722	1.11
1944	27,324,173	17,771,346	0.65	998,802	13,237,435	13.25	28,322,975	31,008,781	1.09
1943	22,264,362	14,970,884	0.67	851,854	14,841,790	17.42	23,116,216	29,812,854	1.29
1942	19,549,283	12,518,206	0.64	1,029,821	10,061,396	9.77	20,579,104	22,579,602	1.10
1941	28,045,869	14,719,628	0.52	1,237,758	14,874,586	12.02	29,283,627	29,594,214	1.01



U. S. Production of Marine-Animal Scrap and Meal, 1950

Fish and marine-animal scrap and meal production in the United States and Alaska during 1950 amounted to 239,713 tons, valued at \$29,225,928 to the producer.

Table 1 - Production of Marine-Animal Scrap and Meal, 1950 (Quantity and Value to Producers)

Product	Atlantic and Gulf Coast ¹			Pacific Coast (incl. Alaska)			T o t a l		
	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price Per Ton	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price Per Ton	Quantity	Value	Avg. Price Per Ton
	Short Tons	\$		Short Tons	\$		Short Tons	\$	
Meal and dried scrap:									
Crab:									
Blue	8,631	470,350	54.50	-	-	-	8,631	470,350	54.50
Dungeness	-	-	-	199	8,950	45.20	198	8,950	45.20
Fur seal	-	-	-	336	32,790	97.59	336	32,790	97.59
Groundfish (white fish incl. ocean perch)	26,953	3,604,741	133.74	-	-	-	26,953	3,604,741	133.74
Herring	5,484	596,410	108.75	12,313	1,542,366	125.26	17,797	2,138,776	120.18
Menhaden	2/103,365	12,864,751	124.46	-	-	-	103,365	12,864,751	124.46
Pilchard	-	-	-	43,009	5,269,696	122.53	43,009	5,269,696	122.53
Salmon	-	-	-	1,401	152,730	109.01	1,401	152,730	109.01
Shrimp	1,394	110,360	79.17	-	-	-	1,394	110,360	79.17
Tuna and mackerel	-	-	-	25,377	3,268,594	128.80	25,377	3,268,594	128.80
Miscellaneous	3/5,994	3/761,835	127.10	4/5,258	4/542,355	103.15	11,252	1,304,190	115.91
Total	151,821	18,408,447	121.25	87,692	10,817,481	123.08	239,713	29,225,928	121.92

¹/INCLUDES A SMALL PRODUCTION OF MISCELLANEOUS MEAL IN MINNESOTA.

²/A SMALL PRODUCTION OF ACIDULATED SCRAP HAS BEEN INCLUDED WITH DRY SCRAP AND MEAL.

³/INCLUDES THE PRODUCTION OF COD-LIVER PRESS CAKE, FISH POWDER, HORSESHOE CRAB, AND MISCELLANEOUS SCRAP AND MEAL.

⁴/INCLUDES THE PRODUCTION OF ANCHOVY, SHARK, AND MISCELLANEOUS SCRAP AND MEAL.

Table 2 - Production of Marine-Animal Scrap and Meal, 1940-1950 (Quantity and Value to Producers)

Year	Dry Scrap and Meal			Acid Scrap			T o t a l		
	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price Per Ton	Quantity	Total Value	Avg. Price Per Ton	Quantity	Value	Avg. Price Per Ton
	Short Tons	\$		Short Tons	\$		Short Tons	\$	
1950	2/239,713	2/29,225,928	121.92	1/	1/	-	239,713	29,225,928	121.92
1949	1/237,180	1/35,652,142	150.32	1/	1/	-	237,180	35,652,142	150.32
1948	1/199,519	1/23,086,734	115.71	1/	1/	-	199,519	23,086,734	115.71
1947	185,808	22,353,488	120.30	632	26,863	42.50	186,440	22,380,351	120.04
1946	197,599	20,360,943	103.04	2,022	78,475	38.81	199,621	20,439,418	102.39
1945	199,118	14,343,138	72.03	1,557	62,200	39.95	200,675	14,405,338	71.78
1944	210,225	15,131,918	71.98	2,922	111,104	38.02	213,147	15,243,022	71.51
1943	188,848	13,970,331	71.86	1,555	58,821	37.83	190,403	13,629,152	71.58
1942	168,486	11,545,239	68.52	2,594	60,520	31.04	171,080	11,625,759	67.96
1941	225,815	12,852,781	56.92	11,029	242,792	22.01	236,844	13,095,573	55.29
1940	177,724	7,562,288	42.55	15,520	271,533	17.50	193,244	7,833,821	40.54

¹/A SMALL PRODUCTION OF ACIDULATED MENHADEN SCRAP INCLUDED WITH DRY SCRAP AND MEAL.

Although the quantity produced increased 2,533 tons, the value of the total production dropped \$6,426,214 as compared with the previous year, which indicated lower prices for all types of scrap and meal. Menhaden scrap and meal production exceeded 100,000 tons for the third consecutive year.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW. SEPTEMBER 1950, PP. 32-3.



Utah Gets First Federal-Approved Fish Restoration Project

Utah has submitted the first project for approval under the terms of the new Dingell-Johnson Act granting Federal aid to the sport fisheries of the country, the Secretary of the Interior announced on September 24.

Utah's fishery project was received by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on August 9, 1950, the same day President Truman signed the Dingell-Johnson bill, H.R. 6533, into law. The approval of this project, however, has been held up pending the final passage and signing of the Department of the Interior's appropriation bill for fiscal year 1952 which authorized the appointment of funds to the States for this new activity.

In its first project, Utah will seek data on how much public use is made of the waters of the State. These data can then be used to show the need for modification of fishing regulations and the inauguration of management measures, such as habitat improvement, in order to offer the best possible fishing and at the same time afford the proper protection to this natural resource. Opportunities for future development will be sought and the data obtained from field surveys will be used as a basis for developmental projects.

Utah proposes to find out the extent of the fish harvest taken by anglers, and the economic value of sport fishing to the welfare of the State. Although it is well known that supplying gasoline, boats, motors, tackle, bait, and guide service to fishermen has become a sizable business, Utah intends to find out the exact amount and its impact on the State's economy. The personal interview method, combined with questionnaire cards, will be used in the study.

Funds available under the Dingell-Johnson program are derived from the excise tax on sport fishing equipment, such as rods and reels, artificial lures, and fish creels. For each \$3 allotted through the Federal Government, the State must contribute \$1 of its own funds. The Fish and Wildlife Service, through its Branch of Federal Aid, administers the program, which includes the apportionment of available money to the States and the review and approval of each project to insure that it meets the standards set by Congress and the Secretary of the Interior. The Service also administers the outstandingly successful Pittman-Robertson wildlife restoration program which has been operating since July 1, 1938.

NOTE: ALSO SEE PP. 53-4 OF THIS ISSUE.



Wholesale and Retail Prices

WHOLESALE PRICES, JULY 1951: A spurt in the production of groundfish in New England, bigger catches of shrimp in the Gulf and South Atlantic, and good stocks of canned tuna brought prices for edible fishery products during July this year substantially below June levels. The wholesale over-all index for edible fish and

shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned) for July was 107.3 percent of the 1947 average (see table 1)—1.5 percent below the previous month, but 10.1 percent higher than in July 1950, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor reports.

Table 1—Wholesale Average Prices and Indexes of Fish and Shellfish, July 1951, with Comparative Data

GROUP, SUBGROUP, AND ITEM SPECIFICATION	POINT OF PRICING	UNIT	AVERAGE PRICES (\$)			INDEXES (1947 = 100)		
			July 1951	June 1951	July 1950	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
ALL FISH AND SHELLFISH (Fresh, Frozen, and Canned)						107.3	108.9	97.5
Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products:						104.5	105.3	101.4
Drawn, dressed, or whole finfish:						111.3	110.5	109.1
Haddock, large, offshore, drawn, fresh	Boston	lb.	.10	.11	.08	108.8	114.2	110.1
Halibut, Western, 20/80 lbs., dressed, fresh or frozen	New York City	"	.32	.31	.31	93.4	90.1	107.6
Salmon, king, lge. & med., dressed, fresh or frozen	" " "	"	.52	.52	.44	127.5	127.5	111.3
Whitefish, mostly Lake Superior, drawn (dressed), fresh	Chicago	"	.43	.46	.32	123.6	131.8	95.4
Whitefish, mostly Lake Erie pound net, round, fresh	New York City	"	.54	.48	.44	122.1	108.2	111.9
Lake trout, domestic, mostly No. 1, drawn (dressed), fresh	Chicago	"	.53	.48	.50	115.5	104.3	98.4
Yellow pike, mostly Michigan (Lakes Michigan & Huron), round, fresh	New York City	"	.57	.40	.48	132.3	94.5	110.3
Processed, Fresh (Fish and Shellfish):						95.4	98.1	91.0
Filletts, haddock, small, skins on, 20-lb. tins	Boston	lb.	.28	.28	.25	99.2	97.7	97.6
Shrimp, lge. (26-30 count), headless, fresh or frozen	New York City	"	.59	.63	.63	85.0	90.3	89.2
Oysters, shucked, standards	Norfolk area	gal.	4.55	4.50	3.50	112.0	110.8	92.3
Processed, Frozen (Fish and Shellfish):						103.8	104.8	100.8
Filletts: Flounder (yellowtail), skinless, 10-lb. bxs.	Boston	lb.	.42	.42	.24	135.6	135.6	109.7
Haddock, small, 10-lb. cello-pack	"	"	.24	.24	.19	109.7	109.7	113.3
Ocean perch (rosefish), 10-lb. cello-pack	Gloucester	"	.22	.23	.18	109.8	113.8	95.0
Shrimp, lge. (26-30 count), 5-lb. bxs.	Chicago	"	.63	.64	.66	91.7	91.9	97.2
Canned Fishery Products:						111.5	114.5	91.8
Salmon, pink, No. 1 tall (16 oz.), 48 cans per case	Seattle	case	23.64	23.89	18.22	154.1	155.7	106.0
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, No. 2 (7 oz.), 48 cans per case	Los Angeles	"	12.95	14.13	15.75	84.3	91.9	94.0
Sardines (pilchards), California, tomato pack, No. 1 oval (15 oz.), 48 cans per case	" "	"	6.85	6.75	7.50	76.6	75.5	64.9
Sardines, Maine, keyless oil, No. 2 drawn (24 oz.), 100 cans per case	New York City	"	6.93	6.78	7.38	67.9	66.5	58.8

Liberal fish landings in New England in July brought the prices for fresh offshore drawn haddock down below those reported in June this year and July 1950. Drawn whitefish receipts at Chicago were fairly heavy in July and prices were substantially below the previous month but still higher than a year earlier. On the other hand, round fresh whitefish receipts at New York City in July were light and prices rose substantially over the previous month and the corresponding month a year ago. Lake trout and yellow pike production in the Great Lakes was light and July prices for these fish were considerably above the previous month and the same month last year. Salmon prices remained steady at June levels, and dressed fresh or frozen halibut prices in July were slightly above those quoted in June. Mainly due to higher fresh-water fish prices, the drawn, dressed, or whole finfish subgroup index this July was 0.7 percent above the previous month and 2.0 percent higher than in July 1950.

Processed fresh fish and shellfish prices from June to July dropped 2.8 percent, but these prices were 4.8 percent higher than in July last year. Heavier haddock landings in New England brought fresh haddock fillet prices in July 0.5 percent below June, but prices were still 1.6 percent higher than in July 1950. Because of a considerable increase in shrimp production in the Gulf area, fresh headless shrimp prices dropped 5.9 percent from June to July this year and were 4.7 percent lower than in July a year ago.

Processed frozen fish and shellfish prices this July dropped 1.0 percent below June, but were 3.0 percent higher than in July 1950. From June to July this year,

lower prices were quoted for frozen ocean perch fillets (3.5 percent) and for frozen shrimp (0.2 percent). However, while ocean perch fillet prices were 15.6 percent higher than in July 1950, frozen shrimp prices were 5.7 percent lower. In July frozen flounder and haddock fillet prices were reported steady at June levels, but while frozen haddock fillets were 3.2 percent below the corresponding month last year, flounder fillets sold 23.6 percent higher.

Canned fishery products prices in July continued to drop due to a decline in tuna and salmon. The month's index for this subgroup was 2.6 percent lower than in June, but still 21.7 percent above July 1950. Prices for canned pink salmon from June to July dropped 1.0 percent, but were still 45.4 percent higher than in July 1950. Canned tuna prices in July were 8.3 percent lower than in June and 10.3 percent below July last year. On the other hand, July quotations for California and Maine sardines were slightly above those reported in June. Compared with July 1950, prices for California and Maine sardines were higher by 18.0 percent and 15.5 percent, respectively.

RETAIL PRICES, JULY 1951: Urban families of moderate incomes paid slightly higher prices for all foods between mid-June and mid-July, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The general upward movement in food prices during this period was shown by a 0.4 percent increase in the adjusted retail price index for all foods (see table).

Table 2 - Adjusted Retail Price Indexes for Foods and Fishery Products, July 15, 1951, with Comparative Data				
Item	Base	I N D E X E S		
		July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1950
All foods.....	1935-39 = 100	227.7	226.9	208.2
All fish and shellfish				
(fresh, frozen, and canned..)	do	353.3	356.3	297.3
Fresh and frozen fish.....	1938-39 = 100	288.1	291.4	270.0
Canned salmon: pink	do	509.2	511.0	344.8

The mid-July index was 227.7 percent of the 1935-39 average—9.4 percent above the adjusted retail price index for all foods for the same period of 1950.

Contrary to the increased retail prices paid for all foods, fishery products prices at retail declined between June 15 and July 15. The adjusted retail price index for all fresh, frozen, and canned fish and shellfish went down to 353.3 percent (an 0.8 percent decline), but was still 18.8 percent higher than on July 15, 1950.

Following the pattern of the wholesale fish index, the retail fresh and frozen fish index dropped 1.1 percent between mid-June and mid-July to 288.1 percent of the 1938-39 average, but this index was still 6.7 percent above the same period a year earlier.

Retail prices for canned pink salmon broke for the second month, with the index reported at 509.2 percent of the 1938-39 average. This 0.4 percent decline from the previous month probably occurred in anticipation of the new salmon pack. However, the July 15 adjusted retail price index for canned pink salmon continues 47.7 percent higher than the corresponding 1950 period.





International

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

LATIN AMERICAN FISHERIES MEETING SCHEDULED: The Latin American Fisheries meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was scheduled to convene at Lima, Peru, September 17-22, 1951. The meeting was called to consider the desirability of establishing a Fisheries Council for the Latin American area, and, if favorably received, to adopt a form of agreement for submission to the Sixth Session of the FAO Conference to be convened at Rome in November 1951, a U.S. Department of State News release announced on September 17. If approved by the Conference, it will be forwarded to interested member governments for action.



The particular object of the Council is stated to be the promotion and improvement of fisheries by increasing knowledge of aquatic resources in order to make possible maximum use in perpetuity and to use the Council's good offices to promote and secure action in this field. This is in line with the general objectives of the FAO of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of peoples by contributing to improvements in efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products.

Principal agenda items include consideration of the functions of the Council, i.e., its objects, its fields of interest, and the means of achieving its objectives, and a draft instrument for establishment of the Council.

The United States Delegation for the meeting follows:

CHAIRMAN:

WILLIAM C. HERRINGTON,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

ADVISERS:

MILTON LINDNER,
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
FISHERY MISSION TO MEXICO,
MEXICO, D.F., MEXICO.

HAROLD CARY,
MANAGER,
AMERICAN TUNA BOAT ASSOCIATION,
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: Projects for fishery development are forming an important part of the Expanded Technical Assistance Program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Governments of the Far East, Latin America, and the West Indies, are receiving advice on the expansion and improvement of their fishery industries, according to the FAO procedure by which

an expert is attached to a Government, by request, for a stated period, and for a particular assignment, according to an August press release from FAO in Rome.

The projects under way include general appraisal surveys of fishery resources, such as is at present being carried out by an FAO fishery biologist in Ecuador. A preliminary survey of a less detailed nature is to be made in Brazil by an FAO fishery specialist in order to determine which types of technical assistance will be needed to improve fishing methods and increase domestic consumption. Two Netherlands experts have been sent to Pakistan to advise on the development of a fish harbor at Karachi, in order to relieve the congestion of the present port, and provide for a larger mechanized fishing fleet, which the Pakistan Government intends to develop. Ceylon is receiving assistance in the mechanization of its fishing fleet and gear, to increase production for local consumption.

Other specialized projects aim at spreading the Far Eastern techniques for the growing of fish in ponds to furnish a convenient source of protein. A technical assistance project of this nature has been under way in Haiti. Artificial ponds have been constructed and these have been stocked with carp from the United States, and a fast-growing fish called Tilapia from Jamaica. Experiments are also being carried out in the rearing of indigeneous fish in the ponds. In Thailand, existing fish ponds are operated mainly by residents around Bangkok, but the Government is anxious to increase fish production for consumption among peoples living in the hinterland where animal proteins are scarce and expensive. Accordingly, the Government of Thailand has requested the services of an FAO expert to develop an extension service among inland fish farmers on fresh-water fish culture methods.

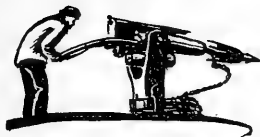
The extensive hake fishery off the Chilean coast is being organized in a program of conservation and development, which includes methods for increasing domestic consumption of hake. The biological aspects will be studied by an FAO expert who has been loaned by the Danish Government from his position as Chief of the Saltwater Section of the Danish Biological Station. Another Danish expert is advising on the consumption and the marketing of hake.

Fishery educational work is also in progress. Under the sponsorship of the Government of Chile, a Fisheries Training Center will be conducted for ten weeks beginning in January 1952. The center will draw some fifty students from South American countries. They will receive intensified instruction in fishery biology, technology, economics, administration, and related subjects. Instructors will be drawn from among fishery specialists in North and South America and Europe.

Additional technical assistance agreements between FAO and governments are being negotiated. Among these is an agreement with the Government of Turkey covering technical assistance in fishery biology and surveys to explore latent fishery resources, in improving fishing and processing methods, and in expanding local markets for domestic catches of fish. Another agreement being negotiated provides for expert assistance in developing fisheries in the fresh and brackish waters of the State of West Bengal, India, to assist in relieving the food shortage.

FAO welcomes communications regarding its technical assistance program in fishery development and as to the specific types of experts needed. Generally the tenure of positions is one year, although it may be as short as three months. Persons interested in positions with the program are urged to write the Fisheries Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

WHALING



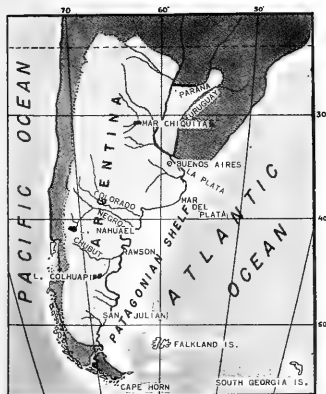
LATER OPENING OF ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON APPROVED: The International Whaling Conference, held in Capetown in July, approved a Norwegian proposal that the start of the Antarctic whaling season shall be postponed until January 2, in view of the fact that the whales are richer in oil later in the season. The new date is subject to approval by the 12 member nations, reports an August 9 news release from the Norwegian Information Service.

A communique issued at the end of this third annual meeting in Capetown stated that no change would be made in present provisions limiting the total catch in each season to 16,000 blue whale units.

Norwegian whaling circles have expressed regret that European and other interests are building new floating whale factories which inevitably will cut the quota allotted each participating country to the point that whaling operations become uneconomical.



Argentine Republic



FISH- AND WHALE-OIL SITUATION: The Argentine whale catch during the 1950-51 season apparently was about the same as it was last year, close to 7,000 metric tons in oil equivalent. Shark fishing was inactive, and the liver-oil output was estimated at only 25 tons. Production of other fish oils for industrial use was relatively small for the second consecutive year. The limited yield was attributed to small catches of sabalo in the river near Buenos Aires, an American Embassy dispatch reports.

In addition to the 7,000 tons of whale oil, about 2,000 tons of seal oil reportedly were taken in each of the last two seasons. Production of whale guano was reported to be about 4,000 tons and whale-meat meal about 200 tons. The principal market for the latter is as a protein feed in the United Kingdom.

It is understood that the entire production of whale and seal oil for the 1950-51 season, which recently came to a close, has been sold to the Netherlands, leaving no stocks on hand. In the 1949-50 season, the principal recipients were the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Germany.

For several years, the Argentine whaling industry has been planning to expand, but so far nothing has materialized. The new whale factory ship Juan Peron has been launched in England and reportedly was to be fitted out for operations by August, but according to informed sources the vessel may be leased or sold to non-Argentine interests for operation under another flag. Apparently the Argentine Government is not prepared at present to encourage the domestic industry through favorable exchange rates or credit terms, as was the policy a few years ago.

Plans are being made, according to a member of the trade, to increase the production of shark-liver oil and other fish oils during the next season. Some plant equipment has already been imported for this purpose.



Canada

REGULATIONS FOR TRAWLER LICENSES AMENDED: The licensing of fishing vessels that use an otter or other trawl of a similar nature in Atlantic waters has been divided into three categories under Canada's recently amended regulations, the May-June 1951 Canadian Trade News announces.

Trawlers, defined under the regulations as vessels over 100 feet in length, will pay a license fee of C\$25.00. Draggers up to 65 feet in length will continue to pay a license fee of C\$5.00, and on those over 65 feet the license fee will be C\$15.00.

The most important condition listed for the granting of the license is that the operation of the trawler or dragger will not interfere with other methods of fishing.

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SALMON EXPORT REGULATIONS: The Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia dealing with the export of salmon were amended by an order in Council, P. C. 1995 dated April 20, 1951, according to the American Consulate's July 3 report from Vancouver. This amendment continues in effect for 1951 the identical 1950 regulations, which are as follows:

"NO ONE SHALL EXPORT FROM CANADA ANY SALMON OF THE SOCKEYE OR PINK VARIETIES EXCEPT IN A CANNED, SALTED, SMOKED, OR CURED CONDITION. ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1951, NO ONE SHALL EXPORT FROM CANADA COHO SALMON EXCEPT IN CANNED, SMOKED, OR FROZEN CONDITION."

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WHITEFISH EXPORT INSPECTION REGULATIONS: Canadian legislation on March 8 established inspection regulations for the export of whitefish to any destination outside of Canada. According to the Canadian law (P. C. 1065), which became effective on May 16, 1951, the following are some of the main provisions:

1. No person shall export any whitefish unless the whitefish is inspected and the container thereof stamped and a certificate of inspection issued in accordance with the regulations.
2. Every container in which whitefish are packed for export shall be marked by an inspecting officer with an inspection stamp, if he is satisfied after inspection that the whitefish are in good merchantable condition and that the provisions of the regulations have been complied with.
3. Every container in which whitefish are packed for export shall be clearly marked on one end by the exporter or shipper with:
 - (a) The name and address of the exporter,
 - (b) The lake of origin of the whitefish,
 - (c) The words "Product of Canada," and
 - (d) The words "Dressed whitefish," "Round Whitefish," or "Whitefish Fillets," as the case may be.
4. Where containers of whitefish packed for export are marked to indicate the size of the whitefish in the container they shall be marked "Small," "Medium," "Large," or "Jumbo," according to the following sizes:

Small.. up to 1½ lbs.	Medium ... over 1½ lbs. to 3 lbs.
Jumbo.. over 4 lbs.	Large over 3 lbs. to 4 lbs.

5. All fillets of whitefish packed in wrappers shall be marked by an inscription on each individual wrapper, indicating clearly that the contents are fillets of whitefish and showing the name and address of the packer or the dealer for whom the fillets were packed.

Transparent wrappers without an inscription may be used if a paper insert, containing the inscription described immediately above is enclosed within each wrapper.

6. When wrapped fillets are packed in cartons, the net

weight of the fillets packed in each carton shall be indicated thereon.

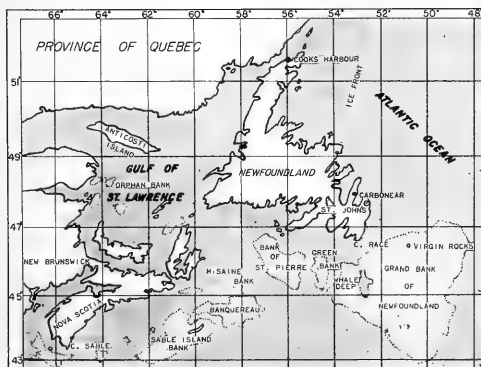
7. All fillets of whitefish produced from defrosted whitefish shall have the words "Fillets of Defrosted Whitefish" marked on the individual carton containers and on the master carton container.

8. Only new wooden boxes or cardboard cartons or fibre cartons shall be used for exporting whitefish.

9. Whitefish packed for export in any container shall conform to the marks appearing on the container.

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NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING FLEET HAS SUCCESSFUL SEASON: Favorable weather and the plentifulness of seals made this season's seal hunting by Newfoundlanders one of the most successful in a number of years, a July 25 dispatch from the American Consulate at St. John's points out. The abundance of seal on the Ice Front and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is undoubtedly due to the reduced scale of slaughter in the past few years. For the 1951 season, a total of 180,164 seals (6,965,986 lbs. gross weight) were taken, compared with 62,965 seals (2,571,344 lbs. gross weight) taken in 1950. The net value of the 1951 season's catch, based on the weight of the skins and fat, is computed to be C\$385,403.



APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF ICE FRONT AS OF APRIL 1 IS INDICATED BY JAGGED LINE IN UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER.

ing operations this spring. During the 1950 season, three vessels of Newfoundland registry took part in the sealing hunt; this year 12 ships were sent out by firms in this Province to the Northern Front sealing grounds. Approximately 15 other vessels of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Norwegian registry were reported on their way to participate in the hunts at the beginning of the season. Newfoundland vessels were assisted by a spotter plane based at Gander Airport, Newfoundland, which searched out the sizable seal patches when weather permitted. The ships, in daily radio contact with the shore, were able to more effectively locate their quarry through this liaison.

The practice followed by the sealers of stacking the gutted seals on the ice floes or "pans" until the ship to which the men are attached is able to reach that vicinity to load them on board resulted in losses estimated at between 5,000 and 8,000

Increased market demand for seal oil and the higher prices offered last winter and this spring as a result of the war in Korea, brought about a notable expansion of Newfoundland seal-

Newfoundland's Seal Production, By Species and Value to Sealers, 1951 Season

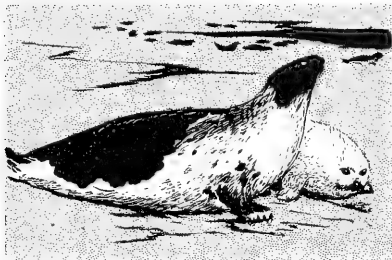
Species	Quantity	Value
	No.	C\$ per cwt
Harpes, young	132,626	9.00
" , old	17,315	4.50
Bedlamers	26,400	5.50
Hoods, young	2,856	10.00
" , old	967	4.50
Total	180,164	-

1/GROSS WEIGHT (SKIN AND FAT, INCLUDING UNTRIMMED MEAT) EQUALS 3,109 LONG TONS; NET WEIGHT (INCLUDING SKINS AND FAT ONLY) 2,867 LONG TONS.

pelts. The reason for this is that the pans drift out of reach of the vessels. Usually, they are recovered by other ships or by residents known as "landsmen" on the northern shores of Newfoundland.

In addition to the sealing-vessel catches, it has been reported that the "landsmen" had a particularly successful season. During April, residents of Cook Harbour, at the northern tip of the Island, reported a catch of 13,000 pelts from ice floes driven close to shore by an easterly wind. The total landsmen catch is estimated at approximately 48,000 pelts, valued at about C\$155,000.

Members of the local sealing industry are unanimous in the opinion that an international agreement, applicable at least to Norwegian and Canadian operations, should be brought about to prohibit the taking of young harp seals before March 13. The urgency of dealing with this matter, as well as the use of unskilled gunners to kill the seals, the method of "panning" which results in sizable losses annually, and other practices which are in opposition to the elementary laws of conservation and humanity, were emphasized.



HARP SEAL

the Canadian Fisheries Minister expressed confidence that something will be done to halt the killing of young seals off the coast of Newfoundland during the spring.

Prices currently being offered for seal oil are relatively favorable. Prospects for next season's sealing operations are considered more promising than they have been for some years. It is probable that a heavier demand for seal skins will be evident next season, by reason of the contemplated establishment of a tannery in Carbonear on the Avalon Peninsula and a fur-dressing and dying plant in the vicinity of St. John's. Negotiations were concluded recently with foreign interests for the construction of seal processing plants. These new factories, coupled with more intensive prosecution of the seal fisheries, may well prove to be a sound economic combination for the Province of Newfoundland.



Denmark

EXPORTER CLAIMS U. S. MARKET CAN ABSORB MORE FROZEN TROUT: Much more Danish frozen brook trout can be sold in the United States than has been exported heretofore, according to a Danish exporter recently returned to Denmark from a visit to the United States. According to his report in the July 13 issue of Dansk Fiskeritidende, the value of Danish fish exported to the United States in the first five months of 1951 was about US\$290,000. Fresh-water frozen brook trout accounted for one-half of this total.

Most of the Danish fish goes to hotels and restaurants where they are served as specialties. However, they are also beginning to be sold at retail, this exporter claims.

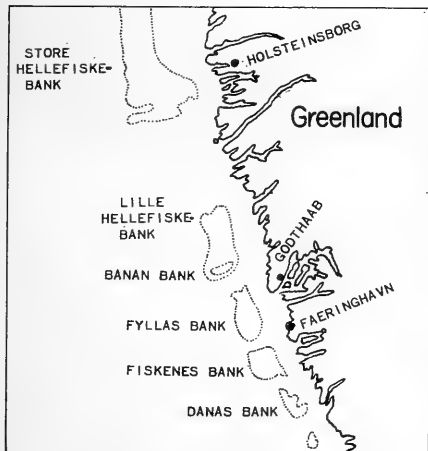
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1950 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY EXTENDED: A mixed Danish-German committee met in Bonn, Germany, from June 6 to 18 for the purpose of reviewing the trade agreement of October 16, 1950, according to a July 5 American Embassy dispatch from Copenhagen. From this meeting, it was decided to extend the agreement, with appended commodity lists, through December 31, 1951, two months beyond the expiration date. Some of the German imports will be governed by OEEC decisions with respect to the value of these imports. Established German quotas will amount to US\$7.8 million per month after June 1, 1951. The contracting parties also reserved the right to alter the agreement by September 1, 1951, within the framework of an anticipated revision of the OEEC decision.

Reciprocal deliveries of goods regarded as supplementary to the current Danish-German trade agreement commodity lists will include 1,040,000 DM (US\$247,520) worth of such Faroe Island products as fish, whale oil, and fish oil and meal in exchange for German coal, iron and steel products, and finished materials and machinery to be exported to the Faroe Islands.



Greenland



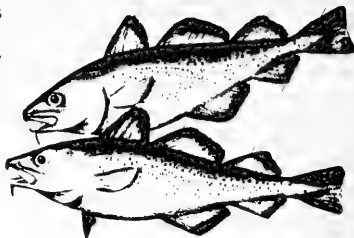
GROUND FISH BANKS OFF OF WEST GREENLAND.

COD STUDIES OFF WEST GREENLAND: Cod fishing off west Greenland has been under way for several weeks and the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries in that area reports it to be very good. Cod is reported to be present in even greater quantities than in previous years, according to an article in the July 7 issue of the Norwegian Bergens Arbeiderblad cited in a July 20 American consular dispatch from Bergen. Fishermen have been heard to say that their vessels sail for hours through unbelievably large schools of fish.

The Norwegian scientific group will continue the work started in 1948, concentrating on water temperatures and its influence on cod. Cod will also be tagged this year. This work is to be carried on in cooperation with the fishermen present in the area.

The director of the group claims that the amount of cod present on the banks off Greenland has increased to such an extent during the past 30 years that these banks are actually the richest and most important source of supply in the world. It is also believed that this condition will continue during the coming years.

The article reports that cod formerly migrated between Iceland and Greenland, but it now remains in Greenland waters throughout the entire year. In other words, a separate Greenland cod species has come into being. The opinion has been expressed that this change in the cod's habits is due to the rise in water temperatures off the coast of Greenland.



COD

Another important fact established through scientific work carried on in the area is that cold water from the East Greenland Polar Current infiltrates the west coast banks about the middle of July, disappearing again in the fall. The fish are said to avoid this cold water by approaching the surface. After the disappearance of the cold stream, the fish resume their normal deep-water habits.

The cod catch made by the natives of Greenland in 1911 resulted in 18 metric tons of salted cod. By 1930 the amount had increased to 8,000 metric tons and the annual production now amounts to some 15,000 metric tons. Fishing by Greenlanders has increased a great deal since the end of World War II. Most of their fishing is done in the skerries and fjords. Few Greenlanders venture as far as the offshore banks.



Iceland

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF FISHING-NET MESHES AND FISH SIZE LIMITS RATIFIED: On August 5, 1951, Iceland ratified the April 5, 1946, London Convention for the Regulation of the Meshes of Fishing Nets and the Size Limits of Fish. The provisions of this Convention apply to the Northeast Atlantic, and it is anticipated that under the terms of the Convention conservation measures will be made to prevent overfishing in that area, according to an August 24 dispatch from the American Legation at Reykjavik.

The Icelandic nation, whose economy is primarily based on fisheries, is interested, along with the other participating nations, in the adoption of appropriate measures which are designed to prevent the destruction of the fisheries through overfishing.

Iceland gave notice, however, that its participation in the Convention should not be so interpreted as to affect in any way Icelandic views concerning fisheries jurisdiction and enforcement of the continental shelf restrictions. These restrictions are provided for by Iceland's law of April 5, 1948, which asserts that the Ministry of Fisheries may determine explicitly bounded coastal zones within the limits of the continental shelf and issue necessary rules for their protection. Under this law, regulations issued on April 22, 1950, prohibit Icelandic and foreign trawling within a distance of four miles off the North Coast of Iceland.

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THREE RESEARCH VESSELS OPERATING IN ICELANDIC WATERS: Two Icelandic and one Norwegian research vessels are engaged in herring research work during the present summer herring fishing season in Icelandic waters, according to an August 14 report

from the American Legation at Reykjavik. Iceland's Maria Julia, which was originally fitted out as a fisheries research vessel, has searched for herring and conducted scientific research work under the supervision of the Fisheries Department of Iceland's University Research Institute. A smaller vessel, Faxaborg, which has in the past conducted some research work off Jan Mayen Island and the north and northeast coasts of Iceland, is now operating off the southwest coast. The Faxaborg is under the general supervision of Iceland's Herring Research Board.

Iceland's Ministry of Fisheries has also sought the cooperation of Norway and Denmark in herring research. At the present time, this consists almost entirely of an exchange of information, and there is no collaboration in actual field work with the other countries. The Norwegian research vessel, G. O. Sars, is now in Icelandic waters conducting herring research work and guiding the 200 members of the Norwegian herring fleet engaged in the current summer herring fishery.



Italy



TUNA PLENTIFUL IN NORTHERN ADRIATIC SEA: A report from Northern Italy states that large quantities of tuna are present in Northern Adriatic waters, according to the August 11 edition of The Fishing News, an English fishery periodical. Local fishermen cannot remember any tuna being taken in quantity in these waters over the past thirty years. During one week in August, fishermen in this area landed 150 tons of tuna.



Japan

FISHERIES OUTLOOK FOR 1951: Salt-Water Fisheries: A favorable herring catch has resulted in a good 1951 production of dried herring. Squid fishermen have also had a very successful season. Salmon, mackerel, and trout production are also estimated above average. In July, reports indicated large catches of salmon and trout from the East Coast, and a bumper mackerel catch.

Canned Fish: Hokkaido's 12 salmon and trout canning factories which will can almost 9 percent of the total Japanese catch, will pack about 160,000 cases of 8 dozen cans each. This will bring the Hokkaido pack to almost three times that of 1950. A poor crab catch this year will probably reduce the predicted production of 80,000 cases of this product to 15,000 cases, an August 17 American economic dispatch from Tokyo points out.

Only ¥20,000,000 (US\$55,556) worth of canned seafoods were exported from Japan during the first six months of 1951 because of the poor crab catches, and high internal prices and operating costs. On July 17, however, 32,000 cases of canned salmon with a value of ¥260,000,000 (US\$722,222) were shipped to Dublin. Exports of canned trout are expected to be about 100,000 cases during 1951.

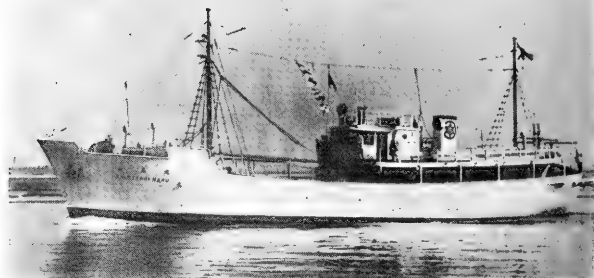
FISHERMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE REDUCED: Refrigerator ships have reduced spoilage and have helped Japanese fishermen maintain prices. However, reports indicate that large fishing companies now guarantee fishermen a minimum monthly wage of only ¥5,000 to ¥6,000 (US\$13.90-16.70). Fishermen averaged well over ¥10,000 (US\$27.78) per month

in 1947 even though the company received 60 percent of the value of the catch and the fishermen 40 percent.

LARGEST WHALING FACTORY-TANKER COMPLETED: The largest whaling factory-tanker vessel ever built in Japan has recently been completed at the Kawasaki Dockyard in Kobe. The new 17,000 gross metric ton ship is reported to have facilities for processing 37 whales daily.

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PRODUCTION OF FOURTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION: The fourth Japanese mothership-type tuna expedition consisted of two motherships, Tenryu Maru (577 gross metric tons) and Tosui Maru (362 tons); and 11 catcher boats, ranging from 100 tons to 200 tons. In addition, two dory-type catcher boats of five tons each were carried on board the Tenryu Maru. The fleet operated during February 1-24, 1951, in the vicinity of 3° N. latitude and 157° E. longitude.



TYPICAL JAPANESE CATCHER BOAT USED BY MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITIONS.

The total catch was 1,285,305 pounds, including 936,730 pounds of tuna and 308,216 pounds of spearfish. The two motherships brought 400,918 pounds back to Japan in frozen condition, and the remaining 884,387 pounds were transported in ice in the holds of the catcher boats. All of the catch was sold for domestic consumption in Japan.

Production of Fourth Mothership-Type Tuna Expedition by Species	
Species	Catch Pounds
Tuna:	
Yellowfin	790,112
Big-eyed	136,304
Albacore	9,822
Skipjack	492
Total	936,730
Spearfish:	
Black marlin	289,419
White-striped marlin	7,813
Striped marlin	228
Sailfish	8,439
Broadbill swordfish	2,317
Total	308,216
Sharks	28,361
Others	11,998
Grand total	1,285,305

Average catch per catcher day was 6,500 pounds by the large catchers and 1,430 pounds by the dory boats. Yellowfin tuna dominated the catch as it did in the third expedition, representing 84 percent of all tuna and 61 percent of the total catch. Black marlin represented 93 percent of the spearfish and 22 percent of the total. Big-eyed tuna was 11 percent of the total, and other species were 6 percent.

The fish were classified into four grades according to the prices at which they were sold. Although the grades do not necessarily indicate the quality of fish because of price conditions in the market, at least 78 percent of the catch was in edible condition. The Japanese fisheries Agency maintains records of performance of the various catcher boats as well as grades of quality of landed fish for the purpose of eliminating less efficient boats from participation in future expeditions.

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PRELIMINARY CATCH STATISTICS OF SIXTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION: Japan's sixth mothership-type tuna expedition consisted of the mothership, the Tenryu Maru (577 gross metric tons), an auxiliary carrier, the Tosui Maru (362 tons), and eight catcher boats ranging from 100 to 200 gross tons. In addition, two dory-type catchers of five tons each were carried on board the Tenryu Maru. The fleet operated in the vicinity of 3° N. latitude and 160° E. longitude from April 20 to May 23, 1951.

Total catch was estimated at 992,000 pounds, including 607,500 pounds of yellowfin tuna, 136,000 pounds of other tuna, 178,500 pounds of spearfish (mostly marlin swordfish), 52,000 pounds of sharks, and 18,000 pounds of other fish. The mothership and carrier brought about 479,000 pounds of the catch back to Japan frozen, and the remaining 513,000 pounds was brought back in ice in the holds of the catcher boats. The catch was intended for domestic consumption, but owing to heavy landings of other species of fish and a depressed price condition, the best-quality frozen yellowfin tuna may be stored for export, the June 16 Weekly Summary of SCAP's Natural Resources Section points out.

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EIGHTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION PLANNED: Fourteen catcher boats of the eighth Japanese mothership-type tuna expedition were scheduled to leave Japan on or about July 21. The main element of the expedition, including the mothership (Tenryo Maru No. 2) of 10,600 gross metric tons, was scheduled to leave on or about July 30. The remaining 11 catcher boats were to leave over a two-week period extending up to August 10.

The fleet is expected to operate in the vicinity of 123° N. and from 150°-165° E. in the area authorized for mothership-type tuna expeditions, the July 14 issue of the Weekly Summary issued by SCAP's Natural Resources Section states. Four inspection vessels will be assigned to act as patrol ships, and two will operate on station at all times. The fleet is expected to engage in fishing operations from about August 1 to October 18.

Production by the expedition is expected to be about 3,000 metric tons of fish. Probably about 90 percent of the catch will be yellowfin tuna, about one-half of which may be suitable to be offered for export. The remainder of the production will be used for local distribution.

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DIET MEMBERS IN U. S. FOR ORIENTATION ON FISHERIES PROGRAMS AND POLICIES: Funds from the United States appropriation for Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) are being used to finance the travel of four fisheries leaders of the Japanese Diet to the United States for the purpose of obtaining information on national fisheries programs and policies. This trip is for a 90-day period, beginning August 13, 1951, reports the August 11 Weekly Summary of SCAP's Natural Resources Section.

These members of the Fisheries Committees of the Japanese Diet will become acquainted with the importance and authority of the legislative branch of government in the United States in the formulation of national fisheries policy and international fisheries agreements, including the significant role of public hearings in the preparation of legislation. Direct contact with members of the legislative bodies in Washington and with various government agencies concerned with the development of fisheries policies and programs will demonstrate the manner by which representatives of the people interested in fisheries take action to establish policies, and

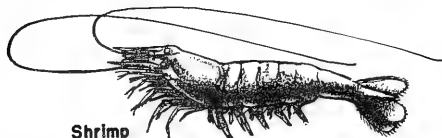
the obligations of the executive branch of the government which administers these policies and programs.

In addition to observing the formulating of laws and policies at the national level, the group will visit regional offices of various international fisheries commissions and interstate fisheries commissions. In each locality, the party is expected to have an opportunity to learn the reaction of American fishermen and officials to Japan and its place in the world's fisheries.



Mexico

INTERNATIONAL SHRIMP ASSOCIATION FORMED: Representatives of the Texas Shrimp Association and the Mexican National Chamber



Shrimp

of Fisheries met in Galveston on August 22, 1951, and formulated plans for an international organization of shrimp producers to be known as the Shrimp Association of the Americas. The purpose of the organization is to make a cooperative drive to increase shrimp consumption through advertising, quality control, improved merchandising

methods, and research, an August 28 dispatch from the American Consulate at Matamoros points out. The Texas Shrimp Association no longer advocates quotas or import duties on Mexican shrimp.

The Shrimp Association of the Americas will be incorporated in Delaware, with head offices in Brownsville. The board of directors will consist of six Mexicans and the six Americans now board directors of the Texas Shrimp Association. The only salaried official will be the executive secretary. Meetings will probably be held as required rather than at stipulated intervals.

The Texas and Mexican shrimp associations will collect from their members $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound on the catch to be marketed in the United States and remit 75 percent of the amount so collected to the U. S. depository, a Brownsville State Bank, for financing the operations of the international organization.

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GOVERNMENT QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CANNED SHRIMP: An official standard of quality for canned shrimp (D.G.N. F-19-1951) was approved in March this year by the Mexican Ministry of Economy for the use of official agencies in making their purchases of this product.

The full text of the standard of quality for shrimp as it appeared in the June 12 issue of the Diario Oficial follows:

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR CANNED SHRIMP,
D.G.N. F-19-1951

I. DEFINITION AND GENERALITIES.

A. Definition. For purposes of this standard, canned shrimp is the edible crustacean (*Penaeus stylirostris*, *P. vannamei*, and *P. californiensis*), subjected to a sterilization process in containers hermetically sealed.

SECONDS. Seconds are the shrimp which have suffered physical deteriorations from having been left on the bot-

tom of the load during their transportation, but which show no signs of decomposition.

B. Generalities. The shrimp which are canned shall be wholesome, worked with and prepared according to the best industrial technique, satisfying the strictest sanitary demands, according to current regulations of the Ministry of Health and Assistance. There shall not be excluded from this standard the shrimp designated as seconds which are canned, provided that they are in good condition for canning and are classified as pieces without blemishes or bruises.

II. CLASSIFICATION AND SPECIFICATIONS.

- A. Classification. Canned shrimp shall be comprised of two types of packing, A and B, with four grades of size for each.

Type A - Packed in Liquid

Size A1 - Extra large Size A4 - Small
Size A2 - Large Size A5 - Pieces
Size A3 - Medium

Type B - Packed Dry

Size B1 - Extra large Size B4 - Small
Size B2 - Large Size B5 - In pieces
Size B3 - Medium

- B. Specifications. The shrimp, in its two types and four sizes, must meet the following specifications:

1. The shrimp must be prepared without head, legs, viscera or carapace. They shall be classified by size and shall be well washed; the finished product must be of firm consistency, of uniform size and in whole pieces; discolored or mutilated shrimp or those with irregular indentations along the longitudinal surface shall not be accepted ...
3. Tin containers. There shall be used new containers, varnished, which shall meet the specifications of the Official Standard of Quality for sanitary tin containers, D.G.N. B36-1949.
In the case of the packing of dry shrimp, wax paper shall be used.
4. Labels. Each can shall carry on the label the name of the manufacturer or his firm name, address, type of product packed, quality, number of pieces and weight in grams, of the dry or drained product ...

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AD-VALOREM EXPORT TAX EXEMPTIONS EXTENDED: Certain Mexican exemptions to ad-valorem export taxes, which apply also to certain fishery products, were extended for six months. Mexico's 80 percent exemption from the 15 percent ad-valorem export tax, which among other products applies to frozen shrimp and canned shrimp, was extended for a period of six months, according to a decree published in the July 23 Diario Oficial, the official publication of the Mexican Government. The 80-percent exemption was scheduled to elapse in July, but this recent extension will carry it through December of this year.

The decree also provides for the continuation of the 80 percent exemption on exports of the category "fresh and frozen fish, not specified," and applies the exemption to exports of "fillet of fish wrapped in sanitary paper." Wrapped fillets were not previously covered by the exemption.

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OFFICIAL PRICES OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR DUTY PURPOSES: A circular modifying the official prices of certain imported items for the purpose of assessing the ad-valorem tax was issued by the Mexican Ministry of Treasury and Public Credit and published in the Diario Oficial on June 11. Certain fishery products were listed among the items included in the circular (Price List Number 8). The circular became effective five days after its publication in the Diario Oficial.

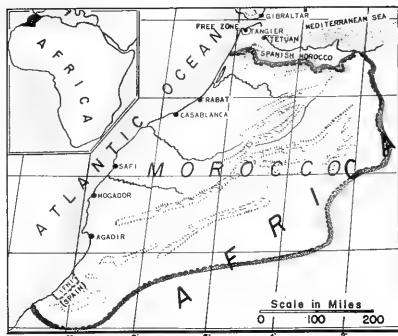
The following are the fishery products included in the circular:

Paragraph		Mexican Currency	U.S. Currency
		Pesos per Legal Kilogram	Cents per lb. (approx.)
1.21.09	Salted, smoked, brined, or preserved fish, n.s.: Preserved sardines with weight including immediate container not more than 5 kilos (11 lbs.), providing contents are labeled on container: When each container holds more than 10 sardines and does not exceed 160 grams (about 3.5 ounces) in weight Sardines without specification of number or weight per container Salted, smoked, or brined fish, n.s. Preserved fish, n.s.	 3.00 6.30 2.30 8.80	 15 33 12 46

NOTE: THE ASSESSMENT OF THE AD-VALOREM TAX ON THE ITEMS MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WITHOUT OFFICIAL PRICE SHALL BE GOVERNED BY ARTICLE 2 OF THE GENERAL IMPORT TAX TARIFF. TO MERCHANDISE LOCATED WITHIN FISCAL PREMISES PENDING DISPATCH, THERE SHALL BE APPLIED THE PRICES APPEARING IN THIS LIST OR THE INVOICE PRICE, IF IT IS GREATER.

VALUES CONVERTED ON THE BASIS OF ONE MEXICAN PESO EQUALS 11.5707 U.S. CENTS.

French Morocco



SARDINE CANNERS PROFIT BY SALE OF SOYBEAN OIL: Profits from the sales of United States low-cost soybean oil sold to the consuming public in French Morocco will be turned over to firms in the sardine canning industry in that country, according to the August 27 Foreign Crops and Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The sardine firms, because they had purchased substantial quantities of high-cost oil early in 1951 prior to the sharp decline in world prices for oils and oilseeds, are having financial difficulties.

The purchase of American soybean oil by Moroccan dealers was made possible when a credit of US\$1.5 million was made available to the Protectorate by metropolitan France.



Spanish Morocco

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, 1950: Fishery products landed in the Spanish Zone of Morocco during 1950 totaled 5,074 metric tons, valued at 12,553,473 pesetas (US\$1,146,436) as compared with the 1949 production of 7,384 metric tons worth 13,705,000 paper pesetas (US\$1,251,598), according to two dispatches from the American Legation at Tangier.

Consumption: Consumption of fish in the Spanish Zone of Morocco during 1950 was about 9,500 metric tons. Part of the difference between the production and consumption figures was offset by 1,500 metric tons of fresh fish imported into the Zone during 1950, and the balance must have been made up by stocks on hand and imports of other than fresh fish.

Canning: No new fish-canning companies were established in the Zone during 1950. The industry is believed to have produced at least 1,700 metric tons of canned fish. A rather large part of this production (about 1,500 metric tons) was exported to Italy. Canneries continued to search for purchasers in hard-currency countries.

Whaling: A whaling firm located in Benzi Bay is reported to have produced 1,200 metric tons of whale oil, valued at £120,000 during the past three years. All of this oil was exported to Spain. During the first 8 months of 1950, a total of 93 whales (4,829 metric tons) were caught. It is believed that the value of the 1950 production of whale oil was somewhat greater than the 5 million pesetas (US\$456,621) for 1949. The 1948 value was estimated at 4 million pesetas (US\$365,297).

NOTE: MONETARY CONVERSION FACTOR: 10.95 SPANISH PESETAS EQUAL US\$1.00.

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POOR TUNA FISHERY SEASON PREDICTED: The Spanish Moroccan tuna catch along the Atlantic Coast, where the season has just closed, has been reported as the poorest in seven years, a July 25 dispatch from the American Legation at Tangier states. Poor results are also predicted for the Mediterranean fishing industry where the tuna season is still on.

In addition to adverse natural conditions, canneries have encountered difficulties procuring adequate supplies of refined olive oil from Spain. Had the catch of tuna been up to previous years, trade circles believe the shortage of olive oil would have been far more critical. Zone authorities have made representations to the government in Madrid on behalf of canners for larger supplies of olive oil, but little improvement in the situation is reported. However, most canners have been able to continue in operation. One factory in Villa Sanjurjo was compelled to close down for several weeks during June pending receipt of olive oil stocks. Future tin-plate supplies have become a matter of concern, and canners fear that world shortages will undoubtedly curtail their supplies.



Norway

BLUEFIN TUNA PRICE ESTABLISHED: The price for bluefin tuna in Norway delivered to freezers, canners, or railway stations has been established at 1.45 kroner per kilo (about 9 cents per pound) for dressed fish with the head and fins removed. Local buyers pay 1.30 kroner per kilo (about 8 cents per pound). The price for round fish has not yet been established. Export possibilities for bluefin are good, according to the July 18 issue of Fiskaren, a Norwegian trade paper.

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TUNA ABUNDANT OFF NORTHERN NORWAY: Fishermen are taking huge catches of tuna in the waters off the Lofoten and Vesteraalen Islands in northern Norway, according to an article in Lofotposten cited by the Norwegian Information Service on August 23. The waters are teeming with tuna and sales have been going very well in view of the poor tuna fishing season in the Mediterranean. Prospects for substantial Norwegian exports of tuna are very good.

It is reported that one Helgeland fisherman caught so many fish in one catch that the net was torn and two-thirds of the catch escaped. The tuna landed from this haul weighed about 73,000 pounds, valued at 56,000 kroner (US\$7,849).

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COD FISHERIES, 1951 SEASON: Cod fishing in Norwegian coastal waters concluded on June 30, 1951, since all catches made after that date are relatively insignificant and no effort is made to keep an accurate record of the production, a July 17 American consular dispatch from Bergen reports.

Fishing during 1951 has been characterized by a much greater use of purse-seine nets than ever before. Objection to their use in Norwegian territorial waters has been opposed by the majority of fishermen because of their reluctance to adopt new methods. As a result, the Norwegian Department of Fisheries has exhibited considerable restraint in its sponsorship of purse seines. Approximately 80 licenses for purse seining were issued last year for use in the Lofoten Islands area. Prior to the 1951 season, it was decided by the Department of Fisheries, after consulting with the various fishermen's organizations, that approximately 400 purse seines would be licensed for this year's fishing. Used in conjunction with depth recorders, purse-seine fishing was so much better than the old methods even the most conserva-

tive fishermen were said to be convinced of its advantage. Shortly after the start of the season, the issuance of licenses became almost a routine procedure. Over 500 purse seines were in use at the height of the season.

Norwegian Cod Fishery Production,
Jan.1-June 24, 1951, with Comparative Data

Year	Finmark Winter and Spring Cod Fisheries	Total Norwegian
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
1951	33,171	169,342
1950	34,682	128,983
1949	30,452	112,995
1948	35,342	135,791
1947	34,439	229,117

The total 1951 cod catch amounted to 169,342 metric tons, 40,359 more than the 1950 total of 128,983 metric tons (see table). According to one large Norwegian cod-liver oil firm, the increase was due in its entirety to the use of purse seines.

A total of 73 Norwegian vessels are participating in the Greenland cod fisheries. The results are said to be excellent, but this catch has little bearing on cod-liver oil production since the oil yield is very low. This oil, however,

Greenland cod livers are so small that the oil yield is very high vitamin content.

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COD-LIVER OIL INDUSTRY, 1951: Production: The 1951 production of steam-refined cod-liver oil up to June 24 this year amounted to 3,173,561 U. S. gallons, a 58 percent increase over the 1950 production for the same period of 2,006,753 gallons, according to a July 17 American consular dispatch from Bergen. Other cod-liver oils produced as of June 23, 1951, totaled 28,082 gallons, 3,699 gallons more than in 1950 (see table).

Marketing: The shortage of fats in Europe during the past several months has resulted in large sales of partially-refined or rendered cod-liver oil to foreign hardening industries. It is for this reason that there are no reasonable estimates of the cod-liver oil stocks on hand. It is reported, however, that existing stocks will be able to meet all of the usual requirements.

Production of Cod-Liver Oil by Larger Norwegian Steaming Plants, January 1-June 24, 1951, with Comparative Data					
Product	Period January 1 to June 24				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
 (In Gallons)				
Steam--refined cod-liver oil ..	3,173,561	2,006,753	1,544,024	1,467,624	2,948,853
Livers to other oils	28,082	24,383	29,482	109,606	129,684
Total	3,201,643	2,031,136	1,573,506	1,577,230	3,078,537

1/DATA IS NOT AN INDICATION OF ACTUAL TOTAL PRODUCTION, BUT GIVES AN ACCURATE INDICATION OF RELATIVE INCREASES OR DECREASES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

Cod-liver oil markets are said to be unstable at the present time because of uncertain international conditions. Demand in the United States for Norwegian cod-liver oil has averaged only 50 percent of prewar imports because of the increased American production of both cod-liver and synthetic vitamin products.

Export Values: As of March 30, 1951, Government price fixing has been abolished and prices are now governed solely by the market conditions. The United States, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Great Britain have been the most important importers of Norwegian cod-liver oil. The present value of a 30-gallon drum of U.S.P. quality oil is approximately \$56 c.i.f., New York, practically unchanged from the price three months ago.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1949, PP. 53-6.

RECORD HERRING OIL PRODUCTION IN 1951: Norway's 1951 herring oil production has been estimated at a record high of 66,200 short tons, the July 23 Foreign Crops and Markets issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture states. The 1950 production totaled 59,000 short tons, and in 1949, only 29,400 short tons were produced--less than one half of the 1951 production.

Herring have been abundant on Norwegian fishing grounds in recent years, and the capacity and efficiency of the herring fleet have increased rapidly and greater catches have been obtained. The capacity of the herring oil industry has been expanded, but not rapidly enough to handle the greater peak loads during successful herring seasons. Fishing had to be called off for an entire week at the height of the 1950 winter herring season to enable shore facilities to catch up with the record quantities of fish which were being landed by the fishing fleet.

Two new large processing plants came into operation in the spring of 1950, one at Egersund and one at Moltustranda, and also a floating factory, the Clupea. However, these facilities were not operating at full capacity until 1951.

Crude herring oil is exported in only negligible quantities (580 tons in 1950) from Norway. Production normally is refined and polymerized before being exported as edible oils. It is believed that the entire 1950 production of herring oil is being used largely by Norwegian margarine producers.

Commercial fats products usually are a mixture of various fats and oils such as whale, herring, and seal oil. Norwegian margarine, as a rule, contains about 12 percent herring oil, but the percentage varies with the availability of other raw materials commonly utilized in manufacturing margarine.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1950, P. 48.

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WHALE AND SPERM OIL PRODUCTION, 1950-51: Norway's production of whale and sperm oil, including the output from both the Antarctic and Norwegian waters, is estimated at 210,570 short tons for the 1950-51 season, according to the July 23 Foreign Crops and Markets issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was slightly higher than the 1949-50 total of 209,510 short tons.

Table 1 - Norwegian Whale and Sperm Oil Production, 1947-48 through 1950-51 Seasons

Place	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Antarctic, pelagic:				
Whale	173,950	184,440	174,710	175,430
Sperm	23,530	11,260	21,310	10,320
Total	1/197,480	195,700	196,020	185,750
South Georgia, shore station:				
Whale	9,510	10,280	10,320	10,170
Sperm	590	560	490	230
Total	10,100	10,840	10,810	10,400
Norway, shore station:				
Whale	-	2,250	1,940	1,580
Sperm	-	720	200	520
Total	2/2,990	2,970	2,140	2,100
Grand total	210,570	209,510	208,970	3/198,660

1/PRELIMINARY.

2/ESTIMATE.

3/INCLUDES 1948 PRODUCTION (410 TONS) OF A/S HEKTOR OFF SPANISH MOROCCO.

Almost 99 percent of the total 1950-51 output was from the Antarctic (see table 1). The whale oil production of 183,460 tons was down about 6 percent from the 1949-50 season, but the sperm oil production of 24,120 tons increased more than 100 percent. Ten floating factories, one shore station (Husvik Harbor, South Georgia), and 132 catcher boats were in operation.

Production in Norwegian waters is insignificant compared with Antarctic whaling, but the output at shore stations in Norway in 1950, however, regained the 1946 level after four years of rather low production. For the current 1951 season, prospects are that production will be about equal to that of last year, or about 3,000 tons of oil.

In the last two seasons roughly three-fourths of the total output has been exported in crude form or processed for export (see table 2).

Table 2 - Disposition of Norway's Whale Oil Production, 1949-50 and 1950-51		
Item	1950-51	1949-50
Exported directly to:	... (In 1,000 Short Tons) ...	
United Kingdom	34.2	56.7
Sweden	8.4	4.5
Western Germany	14.0	15.7
Denmark	3.4	6.8
Belgium	-	3.7
Netherlands	5.6	-
Total	65.6	87.4
For processing and subsequent export	1/56.0	66.4
For processing and domestic consumption	3/46.3	2/48.2
Grand total	167.9	202.0
1/ PRELIMINARY, INCLUDING SALES MADE BY MAY 20. THE REMAINDER OF WHALE OIL AVAILABLE FROM THE 1950-51 SEASON WILL BE USED FOR PROCESSING AND SUBSEQUENT EXPORT.		
2/ PRELIMINARY.		
3/ BUDGET.		

Prior to 1951, whaling companies operating in Norwegian coastal waters have not been permitted to market their catch outside of Norway. This limitation now has been removed, but the Government has imposed a levy on all sales proceeds obtained by companies engaged in domestic whaling in order that these companies should not enjoy an undue advantage over companies engaged in pelagic (open sea) operations. Sperm and bottlenose oil are exempted from these regulations.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MAY 1951, PP. 54-5.

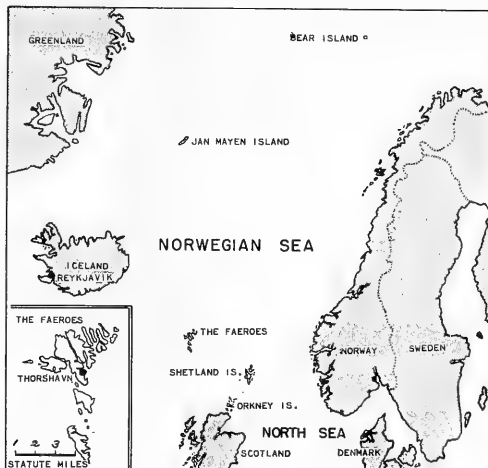
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LARGE HERRING SEARCH IN THE NORWEGIAN SEA: "In search of Large Herring in the Norwegian Sea," is the title of an article by Finn Devold, a Norwegian fishery scientist, which reviews the cruises of the Norwegian research vessel, G. O. Sars in the summer of 1950 and the following winter. This article appeared in the May 17 issue of Fiskets Gang, a Norwegian periodical published by the Director of Fisheries in Bergen. He points out that the Russian research scientist Glebov, who studied small herring and fat herring on the Murmansk Coast in 1938, concluded that in the summer, when there is an abundance of food, the herring feed in relatively warm water where digestion of the food and its conversion to greater weight, fat reserves, etc., can occur relatively quick. In the winter, however, the herring undergo a long fast period and stay in cold water where the stored fat reserves are utilized as slowly as possible. The latter was also pointed out by Dr. Thor Lexow, a Norwegian, in 1924.

If these conclusions were correct, Devold stated that the sexually mature herring such as, "storsild" or large herring should act in a similar manner. The cruises of the G. O. Sars tested this hypothesis.

The article concludes as follows:

Already we know so much about the migrations in the open ocean of the sexually mature part of our herring stock that in a short space of time, we probably can locate these herring from May until they again make their appearance in our coastal waters in January to spawn. It has been noted that the herring during their feeding and spawning migrations appear in schools of such size that they probably can be the object of a profitable fishery. The picture we can develop today of their migrations is, in its broad features, as follows:



After spawning, a substantial part of the herring proceed west, and in May and June may be found north-east of the Faroe Islands. In July, they move northward. Then they run against the cold water which moves southward between Jan Mayen and Iceland. By determining if the greater part of the schools of herring have ended up on the west side or the east side of the cold water, we probably should be able, in the latter half of June, to form an opinion of the occurrence of herring off North Iceland later in the summer. If most of the herring are on the east side of the cold water, they will be cut off from North Iceland that summer. On the contrary, if significant numbers of herring end up on the west side, their natural path further northward would carry them into the Icelandic coastal waters, and the opportunities for a good Icelandic herring fishery would be at hand.

The herring which migrate northward on the east side of the cold water will proceed northward to the Jan Mayen area, and from there in an easterly direction south of the arctic water one usually finds there. Probably late in September, the herring resort to the cold water and begin the long spawning migration back to the Norwegian coast. The general direction will be southward to about 50 miles north of the Faroe Islands, and from there the main migration goes east. The location and area of the cold water varies from year to year, but can be determined quickly and, it now appears, one can thereby determine in which area the herring should be sought.

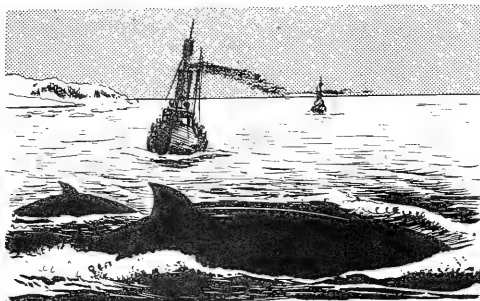
The practical utilization of the above information is still in a preliminary stage. Probably valuable experience will be gained from this summer's cruise. We should consider if we should not, in November and December, attempt a trial fishery with a couple purse seiners and drift gill-netters. They would fish according to instructions from the G. O. Sars in order to obtain experience in practical fishing for the herring schools during their spawning migration.

The article also stated that trials with purse seines and gill nets in mid-January when the G. O. Sars and the herring schools were well off the Norwegian coast showed that it was possible to make catches. It appeared, however, that when a number of fishing craft were above schools which were some fathoms under the vessels, the herring were easily frightened and sank below the depth to which the purse seines

could reach. To locate the schools with an echo sounder alone was difficult. The G. O. Sars passed 42 herring schools in a period of one-half hour. Only two of these were on the direct course of the vessel and were registered by the echo sounder. There can be no substantial increase in herring fishing in the open ocean in the winter before the fishermen themselves install ASDIC in their vessels. Work is being carried on at present with the Defense Research Institute in Horten on a combined ASDIC-echo sounder which may be used on fishing craft. It is believed that an experimental set will be ready to be tested in May this year.

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FISH AND WHALE OIL EXPORTS TO SWEDEN: A supplementary Swedish-Norwegian trade protocol increasing the exchange quotas for certain commodities, including fish and whale oil to be imported by Sweden, was signed in Stockholm on June 19, 1951, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The new agreement became effective from the date of signature and will continue in effect through the end of 1951. The basic protocol was signed in Stockholm on December 19, 1950.



Swedish import quotas for the above specified commodities as now established for 1951 are as follows: stearin waste and refined fish oil--

4,000 metric tons; hermetic fish oil for canning industry--500 tons; fish oil for industrial uses--1,500 tons; and whale oil, hardened--10,500 tons. In 1950, Swedish imports of fats and oils from Norway totaled 15,834 metric tons, including 4,000 tons of raw whale oil. Swedish exports to Norway in 1951 are to include industrial and electrical machinery, and various other commodities.

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SUPPLEMENTARY COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH WESTERN GERMANY ANNOUNCED: Norway concluded a supplementary commodity exchange agreement with Western Germany on July 20, 1951, at Bonn, Germany, a July 20 dispatch from the American Embassy at Oslo states. The agreement became effective upon the date of signature, and became part of the current trade agreement concluded between the two countries on November 1, 1950. Germany agreed to an expansion of Norwegian fishery products imports in exchange for certain industrial chemicals and iron and steel products. The agreement will terminate on December 31, 1951.

Supplementary German Imports of Norwegian Fishery Products		
Product	Amount	
Trade List I:	Metric Tons	U.S.\$
Canned fish (incl. shellfish and shrimp)	-	70,000
Whale oil, hardened	500	-
Pearl essence	-	10,000
Fatty acids	2,000	-
Alginates	-	25,000
Sperm oil fatty alcohols, etc.	-	25,000
Trade List III:		
Fish oil, refined	1,000	-

Republic of the Philippines

IMPORT LICENSES FOR ECA-FINANCED COMMODITIES ELIMINATED: The need for securing import licenses for ECA-financed commodities were eliminated by the following proclamation recently issued by the President of the Philippines:

"Goods to be imported under ECA Procurement Authorizations shall not be licensed by the Import Control Commission. Applicants for such goods, however, should apply to any authorized agent of the Central Bank of the Philippines for the necessary letters of credit, the authorized agent concerned to apply in turn to the Central Bank of the Philippines for the covering Procurement Sub-Authorizations."

Among the ECA procurement authorizations issued and for which dollar credits have been made available to the Central Bank is the sum of \$260,000 to be used by the Philippines for the purchase of fish hooks and fish nets (suitable only for commercial purposes).



Portugal

FISHERMEN SIGN RADIO CONTRACT FOR NEWS SERVICE: Portugal's Gremios of Sardine Fishers and Trawl Fishers signed a contract on August 15 with Radio Marconi for the operation of a network of radio stations to keep the fishing fleet informed of the latest fishing conditions, an August 14 American Embassy dispatch from Lisbon points out. The fishing boats will be informed of weather conditions, best fishing locations, and market conditions at various ports. New radio stations are to be installed at Matosinhos, Peniche, Portimao, and Olhao, and provision has been made for the future installation of additional stations in other areas. The Gremios plan to make loans to equip fishing boats with two-way radios.

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PORTUGUESE-DANISH COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT EXTENDED: The June 20, 1950, commercial agreement between Portugal and Denmark has been revised and extended for a period of one year, commencing April 1, 1951, a June 20 report from the American Embassy at Lisbon states. Signed in Lisbon on June 5, 1951, the commodity lists of the extended agreement have been revised to include one category of products in which the two countries will attempt to develop trade for their respective products beyond the designated quotas. Under this category, Portugal is to export 500,000 Danish kroner (US\$72,400) ¹/_{worth of canned sardines} among other products, while Denmark's exports will be comprised mainly of agricultural and finished goods.

Another category of the revised commodity lists pertains to those products for which each country wishes to be assured of an adequate source of supply. This includes the Portuguese assurance of 1,000 metric tons of fish meal and other unfinished colonial and agricultural exports, and in return, Denmark has agreed to furnish certain medicines and products for the dairy industry.

¹/CONVERSION FACTOR--1 DANISH KRONE EQUALS .1448 U.S. CENTS.



Sweden

CANNING FIRM TO BUILD FREEZER IN ICELAND: A Swedish canning firm plans to build a freezing plant in Reykjavik, Iceland, with the object of exporting frozen fish, according to the August 25 issue of The Fishing News, a British fishery periodical. The new freezer is to be worked by a joint stock company with a capital of not less than £36,000 (US\$100,000). Operation of the new plant is to start this year.



Tunisia

FISHING RIGHTS AND TERRITORIAL WATERS DEFINED: Tunisian maritime fishing rights have been codified and enlarged under a Beylical decree of July 26, 1951, which appeared in the July 31 edition of the Journal Officiel Tunisien, an August 13 dispatch from the American Consul at Tunis points out. This decree was designed to bring previously existing fishing rights into line with the increased importance of the Tunisian fishing industry.



As defined by the new decree, maritime fishing includes salt-water fishing in the open sea, in bays and harbors, or in the tide-waters of rivers. Boats only of French or Tunisian registry may fish in a reserved zone along the Tunisian coast. The reserved zone fixed by the decree is as follows:

1. From the Algerian-Tunisian frontier to Ras Kapoudia and around the adjacent islands, including that part of the sea between the low-water line and a parallel line three miles offshore, except that the Gulf of Tunis, within a line extending from Cape Farina-Place Island-Zembra Island-Cape Bon is entirely within the zone.

2. From Ras Kapoudia to the Tunis-Algerian frontier, the zone also includes that part of the sea less than 50 meters (164 feet) deep.

Fishing boats not of French or Tunisian registry found in this reserved zone will be taken into a Tunisian port for investigation. The decree also provides that all maritime fishing is subject to specific license and provides penalties for violators. It should further be noted that the reserved zone refers only to Tunisian coastal fishing rights and not to customs jurisdiction or to general Tunisian territorial waters.



United Kingdom

INTERNATIONAL WHITE FISH CONFERENCE: Great Britain has invited the Governments of countries exporting to and landing white fish in the United Kingdom to attend a conference to discuss the problem of market instability in the event of a serious oversupply of white fish in the future. This conference was foreshadowed by a July 4, 1950, government statement concerning the effects on the United Kingdom market of the then excessive supplies of cod and other "coarse" fish. The conference will open in London on September 17, according to an August 22 report from the American Embassy in London.

NOTE: WHITE FISH MEANS FISH (FRESH OR PRESERVED) OF ANY KIND FOUND IN THE SEA, EXCEPT HERRING, ANY OF THE SALMON SPECIES, AND ANY SPECIES OF TROUT WHICH MIGRATE TO AND FROM THE SEA.

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1951 HERRING INDUSTRY SCHEME: Great Britain's Herring Industry Scheme 1951 made on August 10, 1951, will become effective on August 24, 1951. This Scheme is made with a view to better reorganize, develop, and regulate the herring industry. The new plan replaces the Scheme in force under the Herring Industry Act, 1935, from which the Herring Industry Board derive their present powers.

The new Scheme will not alter the existing constitution of the Board nor will it affect the provisions governing financial assistance from the Treasury to the industry, an August 21 report from the American Embassy at London points out.

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WHITE-FISH SUBSIDY PERIOD EXTENDED AGAIN: The subsidy granted by the British Government to catchers of white fish in the inshore, near, and middle waters (inaugurated in July 1950 for six months, ending January 30, 1951, and extended for another six months to July 30 early in 1951) is to be continued until March 31, 1952. The British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries announced this extension on July 26. Attached to the payment of the subsidy is a condition that statements of account for the year 1951 will be submitted on similar lines to those required for 1950. There were also some minor changes in the scales of payment for vessels over 70 feet but under 140 feet in length, but as before there will not be a subsidy paid to vessels of 140 feet and over.

The maximum subsidy payment varies from £10 (about US\$28) to £12 (US\$33.60) per day at sea or from £100 (US\$280) to £180 (US\$504) for the voyage, and also varying according to the gross earnings of each voyage, the type and size of the vessel, and the fishing grounds. No subsidy is payable if gross earnings (including subsidy) reach or exceed either £45-95 (US\$126-266) per day at sea or £450-1,710 (US\$1,260-4,788) for the voyage, depending on the type and size of the vessel and the fishing grounds.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MARCH 1951, P. 45; AUGUST 1950, PP. 59-60.



Union of South Africa

WHALING INDUSTRY WORTH NEARLY US\$11,000,000: The value of the whaling industry to the Union of South Africa is more than £3,900,000 (US\$10,920,000), declared South Africa's Minister of Economic Affairs at the conference of the International Whaling Commission in Cape Town on July 23, 1951, according to an August 8 American Consular dispatch from that city.

It was pointed out that value of South Africa's production exceeded £3,600,000 (US\$10,080,000) and that in addition, the catcher repair industry in Cape Town yielded £300,000 (US\$840,000) yearly in harbor charges, repair costs, and sales of supply and equipment.

South Africa's whale-factory ship, the Abraham Larsen, is reported to have produced 162,000 barrels of whale oil, valued at £2,717,000 (US\$7,607,600), while shore stations accounted for an additional 55,000 barrels.

NOTE: CONVERSION RATE: 1 SOUTH AFRICAN POUND EQUALS US\$2.80.



U.S.S.R.

ORDERS 45 TRAWLERS FROM SWEDEN: The Soviet Government has recently ordered from Sweden 45 steel trawlers of 500 metric tons gross weight, according to the July 6 edition of Le Marin, a French marine weekly. The first 30 of the new trawlers are to be delivered during 1951.



Yugoslavia



EXTENSION OF ITALO-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT ON FISHING IN YUGOSLAV WATERS BY ITALIAN FISHERMEN: The Agreement of April 13, 1949, permitting Italian fishermen to fish in Yugoslav waters (Adriatic Sea) was extended for one year when the Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia met and signed the extension in Belgrade on February 26, 1951. The extension will expire on April 30, 1952, according to a State Department translation of the protocol consummated by these two countries.

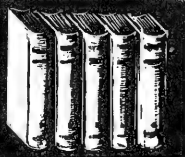
In exchange for these fishing rights, Italy will place at the disposal of the Yugoslav Government 600 million lire (about US\$960,288).

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1949, P. 38.





FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

BASIC RULES OF THE PRIORITIES SYSTEM: Regulation 2 as amended September 13, 1951, states the basic rules of the priorities system to be administered by NPA. It states what kind of orders are rated orders, how to place them, and the preference status of such orders. These rules apply to all business transactions within the jurisdiction of NPA unless more specific regulations, orders, or directives of NPA state otherwise. This particular amendment makes a number of changes throughout the order.

There are a number of items not subject to this order, among which are included the following:

(g) Fertilizer, commercial: "In form for distribution to users.

(h) Food, except in certain cases where used industrially: "In general, foods and other agricultural commodities and products are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, but those which have industrial uses are within the jurisdiction of NPA when they lose their identity as food or agricultural commodities or products. The respective jurisdictions of the Department of Agriculture and NPA are described generally (and in certain cases, specifically) in an Agreement between the Production

and Marketing Administration (Department of Agriculture) and NPA signed on March 30 and April 13, 1951, respectively (16 F. R. 3410), which agreement is referred to in NPA Delegation 10 of April 26, 1951 (16 F. R. 3669).

The Agreement (reference to which should be made) does not attempt to list all foods and agricultural commodities and products which involve industrial uses but does cover the major items as to which there might be a question of jurisdiction. In general, the respective jurisdictions fall within the following categories:

(1) Commodities which are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture until they enter any manufacturing process which results in their being neither food nor agricultural commodities or products (certain examples of which are listed in the Agreement, such as egg products, fats, oils, grain and grain products, molasses, potatoes, spices, starches, sugar, and tartaric acid).

"Under jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture—E. O. 10161, 15 F. R. 6105; E. O. 10200, 16 F. R. 61; DPA Del. 1, 16 F. R. 738.

However, jurisdiction for certain functions regarding the production of fishery products has been redelegated by the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

For details see: NPA Reg. 2 (Basic Rules of the Priorities System), as amended Sept. 13, 1951.

* * * * *

MANUFACTURERS REQUESTED TO FILE FOR FIRST-QUARTER 1952 ALLOTMENTS OF STEEL, COPPER, AND ALUMINUM: Application forms for first-quarter 1952 allotments of steel, copper, and aluminum under the Controlled Materials Plan to manufacturers of standard types of industrial and household products were distributed by NPA early in September. These applications were to be filed by October 1, 1951.

Manufacturers of all products listed in the third edition of the "Official CMP Class B Product List," dated September 1, must file applications for first-quarter 1952 allotments, with the exception of those manufacturers who filed for and received fourth-quarter 1951 allotments and advance allotments through the third quarter of 1952 from NPA field offices, and those whose requirements are so small that they have never been required to file.

The Class B Product List covers all economically significant products manufactured in the United States, except foods and animal and vegetable oils (under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, except that jurisdiction has been redelegated to the Department of the Interior Defense Fisheries Administration for certain functions regarding the production of fishery products) and tobacco and petroleum products. The groups and products include a considerable number of commodities of interest to the fishery and allied industries.

Advance allotments were granted to all manufacturers who filed for fourth-quarter 1951 allotments, but only those whose requirements for materials were minor, and who filed at NPA field offices, received firm advance allotments and therefore these are not required to refile. The symbol "X-3" was assigned to each of these allotments.

In the case of manufacturers whose fourth-quarter allotments were large, and whose applications were processed in Washington, NPA has reserved the right to reduce or increase the tentative first quarter 1952 advance allotments. These changes, if any, will be made when the manufacturers file for first-quarter 1952 allotments.

Any manufacturer who received fourth-quarter allotments from NPA in Washington is required to file for each quarter, even though he requests no allotment for that or any succeeding quarter.

Failure to apply when instructed to do so will jeopardize a manufacturer's eligibility for future allotments.

Application forms and instruction sheets explaining how CMP-4B forms are to be filled out will be available at NPA field offices for any manufacturer who has not received his forms by mail.

The same forms are available for use by manufacturers who wish to request additional steel, copper, or aluminum during a quarter because of increased military or industrial demand for their products after the initial quarterly application has been made.

For details see: NPA news release 1195 dated Sept. 10, and Product Assignment Directory and Official CMP Class B Product List, issued Sept. 1, at any Department of Commerce field office or Washington, D. C.

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PREFERENCE STATUS OF DELIVERY ORDERS UNDER CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN: CMP Regulation No. 3, as amended September 13, 1951, by the National Production Authority defines, under the Controlled Materials Plan, the preference status of delivery orders for controlled materials and delivery orders for products and materials other than controlled materials.

For details see: NPA CMP Reg. 3 (Preference Status of Delivery Orders Under the Controlled Materials Plan), as amended Sept. 13, 1951.

NOTE: FULL TEXTS OF MATERIALS ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. OR FROM ANY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGIONAL OR FIELD OFFICE.



Economic Stabilization Agency

OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

CANNED SALMON CEILING PRICES: Specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for canned salmon sales by cannerys were established by OPS when it issued Ceiling Price Regulation 65 (Ceiling Prices for Canned Salmon) on July 30, 1951. However, the canned Alaska red salmon ceiling prices were raised on August 30 by Amendment 1 to CPR 65. The full text of CPR 65 follows:

CPR 65—CEILING PRICES FOR CANNED SALMON

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 65 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for sales of canned salmon by cannerys.

The prices of most canned salmon items increased sharply during the period from June 1950 to January 25, 1951. These increases were occasioned by the abnormally short pack in 1950 and by the wave of speculative buying which followed the outbreak of war in Korea. Further price increases were arrested by the issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation on January 26, 1951. At the time of issuance it was recognized that the general price freeze was not well adapted to the long range control of prices in many parts of the economy. This is especially true with respect to canned salmon. Virtually all salmon is canned during the Spring and Summer months and, because of the short pack in 1950, many cannerys did not make sales during the General Ceiling Price Regulation base period of December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951. Moreover, scattered sales during the base period established varied ceiling prices for different sellers of identical items. Many packers, particularly in areas in which fish are canned during the early part of the season, will be forced to establish prices by using comparison commodities or adopting ceiling prices of competitors under sections 4 and 6 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Accordingly, orderly production and marketing of the 1951 pack will be facilitated by the establishment of uniform prices for identical species and grades following the historical pricing methods of the industry.

Canned salmon constitutes the largest single fishery product of the Northwest and provides a major source of low-priced, high-protein food throughout the United States. The industry is subject to peculiar conditions not common to other industries, such as severe limitations on natural supply and extreme seasonal variations in the availability of fish from year to year and among different localities. Consequently, it is desirable to establish uniform ceiling prices at levels which are generally fair and

equitable if supplies of this essential food are to be made available at reasonable prices to the consumer.

The scope of cannery operations for a given year must be determined several months in advance of the first sales, and on the basis of only very general estimates of unit costs. Since a substantial part of total operating and administrative expense represents fixed commitments, unit costs vary widely with the size of the pack. Once the canning season is completed, virtually all costs may be regarded as fixed, and prices are determined on the basis of current and anticipated demand and the size of inventories held. Accordingly, it is the aim of this regulation to establish ceiling prices which will closely approximate normal competitive conditions directly in line with industry practice.

This regulation establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for those items customarily distinguished for pricing purposes by the industry. Uniform prices are established for each grade and specie, regardless of producing area, and the differentials among prices of different species and grades here established are more representative of the experiences of recent years than those frozen under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Consideration has been given to various "specialty packs" which the industry has traditionally distinguished in establishing market prices. The regulation preserves a normal average spread between raw fish prices and canned prices.

The standards used in arriving at these ceiling prices were established by adding to the prices at which the bulk of the 1949 pack was sold those increased unit costs which are reasonably common to all producers of major items. These cost elements, which include canning labor, raw fish and packing materials, and freight and warehousing, account for a substantial part of the total cost of goods sold by representative cannerys. The prices at which the bulk of the 1949 pack was sold are used as the base for these ceiling prices since the composition of the 1949 pack was more representative of normal operations than that experienced in 1950. The 1950 pack was the smallest in twenty years, primarily because of an unprecedented decline in the supply of Alaska Pinks in an "even" year when Puget Sound produces very little of that species. The pack was completed shortly after the outbreak of war in Korea and the combined effect of short supply, speculative

buying, and rumors of heavy military purchases resulted in an extraordinarily rapid rise in prices and decline in cannery inventories. Moreover, the relative scarcity of Pinks produced ceiling prices for Pinks and Chums which are far out of line with those of other species.

Additionally, for some species these adjusted prices have been increased slightly less than \$1.00 per standard case. The price for Cohoes was held at the adjusted level in order to preserve a normal relationship to the Red and Chinook prices which tend to govern it. Pinks were increased by \$1.50 partly because estimated production in 1951 is substantially short of 1949 and partly because the price of Pinks was abnormally depressed during that year. For the most part these additional allowances have been made to recognize that 1949 prices for some species represented a decline from 1948 levels which resulted in relatively low earnings in 1949.

This regulation provides different prices for Chinook or King canned in different localities, ranging in descending order from the fancy Columbia River Chinook through the Alaska Chinook, Alaska King, and Puget Sound Chinook. These differences arise from the variance in the quality of fish at the time it is caught and, to a lesser degree, from special care in packing. These differentials have been established long since in the industry and were recognized in the canned salmon regulation (MPR 265) under the OPA. The same is true of Sockeyes and Reds packed in the Copper River and Puget Sound areas.

Differentials which follow industry distinctions have been recognized between flat and tall one pound cans. The amount packed in one pound flats is not significant. Half pound flats are priced at approximately 60 percent of prices for the same item in one pound talls. This figure conforms closely to free market quotations in post-war years. On the same basis the small quarter-pound packs are priced at approximately 55 percent of equivalent halves. A further allowance of \$1.00 per case is permitted to provide the customary differential for hand-filled cans. Hand packing permits more careful packing and inspection of fish and is limited to relatively high-priced specialty items.

In order to prevent indirect price increases by packing barbecued, smoked, kippered or otherwise processed salmon so as to obtain higher net returns, this regulation contains a provision which requires that prices of any canned sal-

mon item not specifically listed be priced in line with the prices of standard packs, and that such prices may only be established by application to the Office of Price Stabilization.

The highly seasonal nature of the salmon industry requires that ceiling prices be established for each year's pack as it comes to market. Consequently, this regulation establishes prices only for the 1951 pack and the small carry-over of the 1950 pack. Should the 1951 pack actually be abnormally large or small these ceiling prices will be promptly revised to reflect more accurately the changes in unit costs.

In formulating this revised regulation, the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives to the extent practicable and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

So far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. Coverage of this regulation.
2. Geographical applicability.
3. Definitions.
4. Ceiling prices for canned salmon sold by canners.
5. Conditions and terms of sale.
6. Records.
7. Prohibitions.
8. Penalties.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 8 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10151, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. Coverage of this regulation. This regulation establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the sale of all canned salmon by canners. These ceiling prices supersede those established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Sec. 2. Geographical applicability. The provisions of this regulation are applicable in the United States, its territories and possessions and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. Definitions. (a) Terms used in this regulation, unless defined herein, or unless the context requires a different meaning, have the same meaning as when used in the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

(b) For the purpose of this regulation, the terms enumerated below shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, the legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States, any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, and any agency thereof.

(2) "Canner" means a person who preserves salmon by processing and sterilizing in hermetically sealed containers.

(3) "You" means any canner, as herein defined, his agents or employees or any other person acting in his behalf or under his control.

(4) "Salmon" means any canned fish of the genus *Oncorhynchus* or of the species *Salmo gairdnerii*.

(5) Species of Salmon are defined as follows:

"Red" salmon includes Red, Blueback, Quinault, Alaska Sockeye and Puget Sound Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).

"Coho" salmon includes Coho, Silver, and Silverside (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

"Pink" salmon includes Pink and Humpback (*Oncorhynchus garbuscha*).

"Chinook" salmon includes Chinook, Spring, King, Tyee, and Quinnet (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*).

"Chum" includes Chum and Dog (*Oncorhynchus Keta*).

(6) "Price per case" means the price for 48 cans of salmon, packed for shipment in the usual container.

(7) Sizes of cans are defined as follows:

One pound "Tall" means a can 301 x 411.

One pound "flat" means a can 401 x 211.

One-half pound "flat" means a can 307 x 201.25.

One pound "oval" means a can 406 x 607 x 108 C. R.

One-half pound "oval" means a can 309 x 515 x 103 C. R.

One-half pound "flat" means a can 307 x 200.25 C. R.

One-quarter pound "flat" means a can 301 x 106 C. R.

(8) "C. R." is the abbreviation for Columbia River.

(9) "Handpacked" means salmon which has been prepared for canning by hand and packed in the containers by hand.

Sec. 4. Ceiling prices for canned salmon sold by canners. (a) The prices set forth below are ceiling prices per case of 48 cans f. o. b. car at Seattle, Washington (or Everett or Bellingham, Washington, or Astoria, Oregon), for salmon canned in territory outside the continental United States and f. o. b. car at the shipping point nearest the cannery for salmon canned within the United States. For salmon canned in Alaska and sold for consumption in Alaska, the ceiling price shall be the price set forth below less the actual costs to ship it by water from the shipping point nearest the cannery in Alaska to Seattle, Washington.

Variety	Style of container	Price per case
Alaska King.....	1 pound tall.....	\$26.00
Alaska Chinook.....	1 pound flat.....	31.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	19.00
Alaska Reds.....	1 pound tall.....	29.00
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	30.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	18.00

Variety	Style of container	Price per case
Cohos.....	1 pound tall.....	25.00
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	26.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	15.00
Pinks.....	1/2 pound flat.....	8.25
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	21.00
Do.....	1 pound tall.....	22.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	12.50
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	7.00
Chums.....	1 pound tall.....	19.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	11.50
Copper River Sockeye.....	1 pound flat.....	30.50
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	31.50
Puget Sound Chinook.....	1 pound flat.....	19.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	15.00
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	8.00
Puget Sound Sockeye.....	1 pound flat.....	31.50
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	32.50
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	20.00
C. R. Chinook Fancy.....	1 pound flat.....	11.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	24.50
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	35.50
Do.....	1 pound oval.....	40.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	21.00
Do.....	1/4 pound oval.....	25.00
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	11.50
C. R. Chinook Choice.....	1 pound flat.....	\$27.50
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	28.50
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	16.00
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	8.75
C. R. Chinook Standard.....	1 pound flat.....	21.00
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	22.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	12.50
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	6.75
C. R. Chinook Unclassified.....	1 pound tall.....	17.50
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	18.50
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	10.50
C. R. Silversides.....	1 pound tall.....	25.00
Do.....	1 pound flat.....	26.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	15.00
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	8.25
C. R. Steelheads.....	1 pound flat.....	27.50
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	28.50
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	16.00
Do.....	1/2 pound oval.....	19.00
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	8.75
C. R. Bluebacks.....	1/2 pound flat.....	21.00
Do.....	1/4 pound flat.....	11.50
C. R. Chums.....	1 pound flat.....	20.00
Do.....	1/2 pound flat.....	11.50

(b) For hand-packed salmon, you may increase the ceiling prices established by paragraph (a) of this section by \$1.00 per case.

(c) For cases containing more than 48 cans, you may increase the ceiling prices established by paragraph (a) of this section proportionately to the additional number of cans per case.

(d) For varieties, container sizes, or types and styles of pack of salmon not listed in paragraph (a), the ceiling price shall be a price determined by the Director of Price Stabilization to be in line with the prices listed in paragraph (a). Such determination shall be made upon written request addressed to the Fish Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., showing the variety of salmon and style of container listed in section 4 (a) above to which the unlisted product is most similar and your price differential between the unlisted product and most similar listed product as of June 24, 1950 or the latest previous date on which both products were sold or offered for sale by you. You may not sell your product under this paragraph (d) until you receive written notification of the ceiling price which has been approved for such product.

SEC. 5. Conditions and terms of sale. The ceiling prices set forth in Section 4 of this regulation are gross prices and you must continue to apply all customary delivery terms, discounts, allowances, guarantees and other usual and

customary terms and conditions of sale; except that in no instance shall the gross selling price of any item covered by this regulation exceed the ceiling price for such item as set forth in Section 4.

Sec. 6. *Records.* If you sell canned salmon in the course of trade or business or otherwise deal therein, after the effective date of this regulation, you must preserve and keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years, accurate records of each sale, showing:

- (1) The date of sale;
- (2) The name and address of the buyer and of the seller;
- (3) The price contracted for or received;
- (4) The quantity, the grade or brand, style of pack and container size.

Sec. 7. *Prohibitions.* On or after the effective date of this regulation, regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, you shall not sell or deliver, and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive any commodity covered by this regulation at prices higher than those established by this regulation, and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing. The price limitations set forth in this regulation shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with any offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of, or relating to any of the commodity covered by this regulation, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of any commission, service, transportation or other charge, or discount, premium, or other

privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or by changing the selection or style of processing or the canning, wrapping or packaging of the commodities covered by this regulation, or in any other way.

Sec. 6. *Penalties.* Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for damages provided by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective the 8th day of August 1951.

NOTE: The record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 30, 1951.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1951, PP. 59-61; JULY 1951, PP. 68-9 FOR AMDT. 1 TO CPR 65.

* * * * *

CEILING PRICES FOR PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS OF CANNED SALMON: Ceiling prices for certain "primary distributors" of canned salmon were established by the Office of Price Stabilization with the issuance on September 20 of Supplementary Regulation 64 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. "Primary distributors" as defined in this regulation are those who customarily buy from canners at a discount and sell to wholesalers, chain store warehouses, and at times to retailers. These distributors are controlled by the General Ceiling Price Regulation since they do not qualify as wholesalers under CPR 14, nor as canners under the definition in CPR 65, as amended.

This supplementary regulation, which became effective on September 20, provides that the ceiling price for the primary distributor shall be the ceiling price of the supplier (under CPR 65, as amended) from whom he buys, plus transportation costs by customary means of transportation to his usual receiving point. Therefore, this action permits the primary distributor to continue operations in the customary manner.

The full text of SR 64 to GCPR follows:

GCPR, SR 64—CEILING PRICES FOR PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS OF CANNED SALMON

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 64 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation establishes ceiling prices for certain distributors of canned salmon, who customarily buy from canners and sell to wholesalers, chain store warehouses, and at times to

retailers. These "primary distributors" are controlled by the General Ceiling Price Regulation since they do not qualify as wholesalers under CPR 14, nor as canners under the definition set forth in CPR 65 (Canned Salmon), as amended. Since SR 29, which provides a pass-through for distributors whose suppliers' ceilings are raised, does not apply to CPR 65, primary distributors of canned salmon whose suppliers' ceilings are raised can not reflect such increases in their ceiling prices at the present time.

Primary distributors sell to the same buyers to whom canners sell directly.

Therefore, they must necessarily sell at prices competitive with the canner's market price at any given time. Actual market quotations show that this is true historically. The profit of the primary distributor comes from the fact that he is able, as a rule, to purchase from canners at a discount, which the canner is willing to allow because such sales are usually of large quantities, and the canner's distributions costs and credit risks are thereby minimized.

Accordingly, this supplementary regulation provides that the ceiling price

for the primary distributor shall be the ceiling price of the supplier from whom he buys, plus transportation cost by the customary means of transportation to his usual receiving point. This action will permit the primary distributor to continue to operate in the customary manner.

In the formulation of this supplementary regulation, special circumstances have rendered impractical prior consultation with the trade; however, the provisions of this supplementary regulation incorporate the informal recommendations of representatives of substantial segments of the industry. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objective of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 25, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices for primary distributors of canned salmon.

3. Definitions.

4. Incorporation of GCPR provisions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 4 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation modifies General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling prices for "primary distributors" of canned salmon covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 65, as amended, to preserve the customary margin of profit of such "primary distributors" in the event of changes in their suppliers' ceiling prices, because of CPR 65, as amended.

SEC. 2. Ceiling prices for primary distributors of canned salmon. If you are a "primary distributor", as defined in this supplementary regulation, of canned salmon covered by CPR 65, as amended, your ceiling price for any item of such canned salmon shall be the ceiling price of your supplier, as established by CPR 65, as amended, plus your actual "transportation cost", as defined in this supplementary regulation, by your usual and customary means of transportation, to your "usual receiving point", as defined in this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 3. Definitions. (a) The terms used in this supplementary regulation shall, unless defined herein, or unless the context requires a different meaning, have the same meaning as when used in

the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended, and in Ceiling Price Regulation 65 (Canned Salmon), as amended.

(b) For the purpose of this supplementary regulation, the terms set forth below are defined as follows:

(1) "Primary distributor" or "primary distributor of canned salmon" means any person who prior to the effective date of this supplementary regulation was engaged in the business of buying canned salmon from a canner or cannery, for resale to wholesalers, chain stores, and/or retailers and who is not covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 14, 15 or 16.

(2) "Transportation cost" means all transportation charges usually and customarily paid by you, except local trucking and local unloading.

(3) "Usual receiving point" means the warehouse at which you generally receive canned salmon shipments and from which you generally supply your customers.

SEC. 4. Incorporation of GCPR provisions. All provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this supplementary regulation are incorporated herein by reference.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation shall become effective September 20, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1951.

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MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO GROUP 1 AND 2 RETAIL FOOD STORES CEILING PRICE REGULATION: Amendment 6 to CPR 16 (Ceiling Prices of Certain Foods Sold at Retail in Group 1 and Group 2 Stores) issued on August 22 permits Group 1 stores to re-classify to Group 2; provides a basis for pricing special promotion joint sales; extends the date of filing adjustment applications by "specialty" retailers; and corrects the commodity definition of canned meat and typographical errors in the regulation.

For details see: CPR 16, Amdt. 6 (Miscellaneous Amendments), dated Aug. 22, 1951.

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SOUPS CEILING PRICE REGULATION INCLUDES FISH SOUPS: A regulation establishing methods for determining ceiling prices for sales by processors of canned and frozen soups (including fish and seafood soups and bisques) was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on September 28. This regulation (Ceiling Price Regulation 75--Ceiling Prices for Certain Processed Soups) covers all kinds of soups, except dried soup and soup mixes and soup sold as "baby" or "junior" soups.

To determine a ceiling price for an item each processor calculates his weighted average sales price, called the "base price," for each item sold during the "base period"--July 1, 1949 to August 31, 1949. This base price is increased by a factor named in the regulation which covers cost increases for cans, cases, labels, and direct labor (For condensed fish and seafood soups packed in No. 3 cylinder or larger cans multiply the base price by 1.022 and for other size cans by 1.025; for

all ready-to-serve soups packed in all types and size cans multiply the base price by 1.038). This resulting figure is then adjusted for changes in "ingredient" cost other than raw vegetable cost, if any, occurring between 1949 and 1951. Finally if there are vegetables in the soup, the processor figures the "raw vegetable" adjustment. The processor's f.o.b. factory ceiling price is thus his base price adjusted for changes in costs since the base period of packaging materials, direct labor, ingredients, and raw vegetables.

To meet the particular needs of the soup industry, the regulation also provides a pricing method for figuring ceiling prices on a "uniform price line" basis. In addition, the regulation employs a formula whereby the processor who is also a wholesaler or a retailer figures his weighted average sales price during the base period as a wholesaler or as a retailer, as the case may be, and then divides this weighted average price by the appropriate wholesale or retail markup named in CPR 14 or CPR 15. Then total transportation costs are deducted, which results in a price comparable to f.o.b. factory base prices of other soup processors who sell only to wholesalers. The processor then computes his f.o.b. factory price under the main pricing method or under the price-line provisions. The price so computed is then used by the processor as equivalent to the amount he paid his supplier in computing his ceiling prices for sales at wholesale under CPR 14 or at retail under CPR 15.

Although frozen soups were not generally produced during the base period, they are included in this regulation. Processors of such frozen soups cannot use the general pricing provisions, but must apply for individual authorization of ceiling prices under section 6 of the regulation.

For details see: CPR 75 (Ceiling Prices for Certain Processed Soups), issued Sept. 28, 1951.

* * * * *

PUERTO RICO CEILING PRICES FOR SALTED COD REINSTATED: CPR 51 (Food Products Sold in Puerto Rico) was reinstated on August 1 by OPS. Originally issued June 29, this regulation was suspended July 19 pending Congressional action on amendments to the National Defense Act. Therefore, ceiling prices for salted codfish in Puerto Rico are reestablished by this reinstatement. Designed to cover other food products sold in Puerto Rico, to date the regulation effects only codfish. The effective date was August 13, 1951.

For details see: CPR 51, Reinstatement (Food Products Sold in Puerto Rico), dated July 30, 1951.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1951, PP. 71-3.

* * * * *

EXPORT PRICE CONTROL: Price control on export commodity sales was instituted by OPS on July 30 with the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 61 (Exports). In general, ceiling prices on export sales, according to the provisions of this order, are determined on the basis of domestic ceiling prices, plus exportation costs, and plus the same percentage markup obtained on deliveries between January 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950.

For details see: CPR 61 (Exports), dated July 30, 1951.

NOTE: FULL TEXTS OF PRICE ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C., OR FROM THE REGIONAL OPS OFFICE IN YOUR AREA.

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

NEW POLICY ON COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES: A new policy on the relation of wage rates to changes in the cost of living was issued by the Wage Stabilization Board on August 24. This revised regulation (GWR 8 Cost-of-Living Increases) was issued to carry out a Board policy resolution adopted unanimously on August 2 and approved by the Economic Stabilization Administrator to be effective until March 1, 1952. Certain cost-of-living increases in wages and salaries are permitted without prior Board approval.

For details see: GWR 8 (Cost-of-Living Increases), dated Aug. 23, 1951.



Interstate Commerce Commission

OPS PROTESTS LCL PICK-UP AND DELIVERY CHARGES: The Office of Price Stabilization on August 31 protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission the imposition of new charges (10-37 cents per 100 pounds depending on certain minimums) for pick-up and delivery services on freight moving on less-than-carload and any-quantity rates within Eastern territory.

The OPS protests calls the proposed charges "arbitrary, unreasonable and discriminatory," and asks that the tariffs establishing the charges be suspended pending an investigation by the I.C.C., and a full public hearing in the matter.

Since 1935, less-than-carload and any-quantity traffic class rates generally have included pick-up and delivery service as well as line-haul transportation service. The proposed elimination of pick-up and delivery services from the published rate, and establishment of separate plus charges for such service on shipments moving less than 300 miles within Official Territory and on all shipments moving inter-territorially having either origin or destination in Official Territory is tantamount to an increase in such class rates, the OPS said.

Territory which would be affected by the proposed charges includes that portion of the United States north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and East of the Mississippi River, except the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and that portion of the State of Illinois lying North of and West of a line drawn from Chicago to East St. Louis, Illinois.

Arguing that imposition of the charges would be arbitrary, unreasonable and discriminatory not only as between shippers and shipments, but also as between localities, the OPS protest says:

"IF THE COMMISSION (ICC) SHOULD PERMIT THE RAILROADS' TARIFF TO GO INTO EFFECT, THEREBY AUTHORIZING THE COLLECTION OF ADDITIONAL CHARGES FOR PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE IN EASTERN OR OFFICIAL TERRITORY, RAIL CARRIERS IN THE OTHER TERRITORIES WILL BE PROMPT TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE EASTERN TERRITORY AND WILL FILE SIMILAR TARIFFS AT AN EARLY DATE.

"THIS WILL SURELY CONSTITUTE AN IRRESISTIBLE INVITATION TO NON-RAIL CARRIERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE UPWARD REVISIONS IN THEIR FREIGHT TARIFFS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES AS SOON AS OPPORTUNITY PERMITS.

"THE NET RESULT WILL BE A WIDESPREAD INCREASE IN THE COST OF FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION IN ADDITION TO THE SURCHARGES ALREADY APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION IN EX PARTE NO. 175.

"THUS, FAILURE OF THE COMMISSION TO SUSPEND THE INSTANT SCHEDULE MAY VERY WELL RESULT IN A MATERIAL AND NATION-WIDE INFLATIONARY INCREASE IN THE COST OF TRANSPORTING THE NATION'S PRODUCTS IN LESS-THAN-CARLOAD LOTS."

The Interstate Commerce Commission has since announced that charges on inter-territorial shipments, but not on Eastern Territory intraterritorial shipments up to 300 miles, have been suspended. A hearing on these LCL pick-up and delivery charges (Docket I & S 5960) was scheduled for October 23 at Washington, D. C.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

STATES APPORTIONED FEDERAL-AID FUNDS FOR FISH RESTORATION: Sport fishermen will benefit from the \$2,929,250 collected during fiscal year 1951 and apportioned to the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for fish restoration, the Secretary of the Interior announced on September 20. Of this amount, \$2,574,910.71 is for use by the 48 States in their fish projects.

This collection is the result of the Federal Aid to the States in Fish Restoration Act (similar to the highly successful Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, known as the "Pittman-Robertson Act"), which was approved by the President on August 9, 1950. Also known as the "Dingell-Johnson Act," its funds to finance the Government's share of cooperative fishery work are obtained from the 10-percent excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, and artificial lures, baits, and flies. This income will be appropriated annually by the Congress, then allotted to the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

To provide a fair distribution, each State's share is based on the relation of the number of its fishing license holders to the total in all States, and the ratio of each State's area (including coastal and Great Lakes waters) to the area of the entire country.

Also provided are the annual apportionments of \$75,000 to Alaska, \$25,000 to Hawaii, and \$10,000 each to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

It is stated, too, "that no State can receive less than one percent nor more than five percent of the total apportioned to all States." This provision allows the small States enough working capital to finance comparatively big projects, while the large States will be able to receive the maximum amount only.

As in the case of the Pittman-Robertson Act, the one-year-old law enables the States, through their fish and game departments, to select appropriate fishery restoration and management projects. Work on these will be done by State-employed personnel.

The State is authorized to receive 75 percent of the total cost of work done. Lands purchased, buildings or structures erected, and all equipment purchased will belong to the State. After July 1, 1953, up to 25 percent of annual apportionments may be expended for maintenance of completed projects.

The maximum single State apportionment of \$128,745.53 will be available to California, Michigan, and Minnesota, while the minimum of \$25,749.11 will go to Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont (see table on the following page).

Apportionments to the Forty-Eight States

State	Amount	State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama.....	30,614.73	Maine.....	26,784.10	Ohio.....	99,854.82
Arizona.....	40,656.22	Maryland.....	25,749.11	Oklahoma.....	61,043.30
Arkansas.....	41,540.69	Massachusetts...	25,749.11	Oregon.....	55,768.25
California.....	128,745.53	Michigan.....	128,745.53	Pennsylvania...	78,655.97
Colorado.....	60,154.98	Minnesota.....	128,745.53	Rhode Island....	25,749.11
Connecticut.....	25,749.11	Mississippi.....	30,189.44	South Carolina...	25,998.43
Delaware.....	25,749.11	Missouri.....	80,830.55	South Dakota....	36,769.11
Florida.....	47,194.03	Montana.....	61,819.56	Tennessee.....	68,972.63
Georgia.....	28,778.86	Nebraska.....	44,703.56	Texas.....	113,086.16
Idaho.....	44,639.48	Nevada.....	35,934.37	Utah.....	35,327.19
Illinois.....	87,396.55	New Hampshire....	25,749.11	Vermont.....	25,749.11
Indiana.....	69,531.13	New Jersey.....	25,749.11	Virginia.....	40,607.62
Iowa.....	52,284.29	New Mexico.....	45,986.41	Washington.....	65,433.80
Kansas.....	49,714.99	New York.....	83,243.66	West Virginia....	37,289.79
Kentucky.....	44,653.68	North Carolina...	42,051.60	Wisconsin.....	117,995.75
Louisiana.....	25,749.11	North Dakota....	27,015.14	Wyoming.....	47,811.29
					<u>\$2,574,910.71</u>



Department of State

SIXTH SESSION OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT CONVENES: The Sixth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) convened at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 17, the U. S. Department of State announced.

Under the provisions of the General Agreement the representatives of the Contracting Parties meet from time to time for the purpose of facilitating the operation and furthering the objectives of the Agreement. A detailed agenda for the Sixth Session will be adopted at the opening of the meeting. Among the items which will be considered are the strengthening of the administration of the General Agreement, a review of restrictions applied for balance of payment reasons, and other problems relating to the application of the Agreement.

As was announced on July 31, the Contracting Parties will also consider at the Sixth Session the proposal of the United States that all obligations between it and Czechoslovakia by virtue of the provisions of the Agreement be suspended or terminated.

The First Session of the Contracting Parties was held at Habana, February 28-March 24, 1948; the Second Session at Geneva, August 16-September 14, 1948; the Third Session at Annecy, France, April 8-August 13, 1949; the Fourth Session at Geneva, February 23-April 4, 1950; and the Fifth Session at Torquay, England, November 2-December 16, 1950.

The United States delegation to this Sixth Session was also announced and consists of specialists and advisers from the Departments of State, Agriculture and Commerce, and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

* * * * *

AUSTRIA SIGNS TORQUAY PROTOCOL TO GATT: The Department of State has been informed that the Government of Austria on September 19 signed the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade. Under the provisions of the protocol Austria will become a contracting party to the General Agreement on October 19, thirty days after signing the protocol.

Austrian concessions initially negotiated with the United States at Torquay will become effective on the same date, as will those United States concessions initially negotiated with Austria which have heretofore been withheld.

Austrian concessions negotiated with the United States at Torquay apply to products of which Austria's imports from this country in 1949 were valued at about \$58,000,000. United States concessions negotiated with Austria included reductions and bindings of duties.

At Torquay, Austria granted concessions to other countries which will apply also to products of the United States. The Austrian concessions included reductions and bindings in duties, and bindings of duty-free treatment.

No changes in U. S. tariffs for fishery products will result from this action.

* * * * *

PERU SIGNS TORQUAY PROTOCOL TO GATT: The Government of Peru, on September 7, 1951, signed the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, according to information obtained from the Department of State.

Under the provisions of the protocol, Peru will become a contracting party to the General Agreement 30 days after signature of the protocol, or on October 7, 1951. Peru thus becomes the second of the countries which negotiated at Torquay for accession to the agreement to become a contracting party. The Federal Republic of Germany signed the protocol on September 1.

The concessions negotiated between the United States and Peru at Torquay cover a much wider scope than did the 1942 bilateral agreement between the two countries, which will be superseded by the General Agreement upon Peru's accession. Also, under the provisions of the agreement, each country will benefit from concessions made by the other country to still other countries as well as by the concessions initially negotiated between them.

Among the modifications in United States import duties, becoming effective on October 7, are the following fishery items:

U.S. TARIFF PAR. NO.	STAT. CLASS. (1949)	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION (ABBREVIATED)	U.S. IMPORT DUTY	
			BEFORE TORQUAY AGREEMENT	AFTER TORQUAY AGREEMENT
718(A)		FISH, PREPARED OR PRESERVED IN ANY MANNER, WHEN PACKED IN OIL OR IN OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES:		
	0066.000	BONITO AND YELLOWTAIL: VALUED NOT OVER 9¢ PER LB. ¹ / ₂	30-4/5%	22%
	0066.100	VALUED OVER 9¢ PER LB. ¹ / ₂	21 %	15%
¹ / INCLUDING WEIGHT OF IMMEDIATE CONTAINER				

Concessions in fishery items in Peruvian import tariffs, obtained as a result of Peru becoming a party to the General Agreement and which are scheduled to become effective upon accession of Peru and the other contracting parties to the agreement, are listed on the following page (the new rates of imports into Peru are given).

PERUVIAN TARIFF NO.	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION (ABBREVIATED)	RATE OF DUTY AFTER TORQUAY
66	SMOKED HERRINGS	0.50 SOLES PER GROSS KILOGRAM PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
68	FISH, DRIED AND SALTED (KLIPFISH)	SAME AS ABOVE
80	SHRIMPS, CRABS, AND SPINY LOBSTERS, PREPARED IN ANY FORM	1.20 SOLES PER GR. KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
367	COD-LIVER OIL, EVEN REFINED	FREE PLUS 10-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
365	WHALE OIL, REFINED	0.40 SOLES PER GR. KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
366	WHALE OIL, UNREFINED	0.25 SOLES PER GR. KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
2608	FISH HOOKS	2.40 SOLES PER LEGAL KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
NOTE: ONE PERUVIAN SOL EQUALS 6.69 U.S. CENTS.		

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"THE STORY OF MENHADEN" SELECTED BY EDINBURGH FESTIVAL FOR SHOWING AND CERTIFICATE: A new U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service educational film, The Story of Menhaden, was among the four United States Government films selected by the Fifth International Edinburgh Film Festival for showing and awards of certificates. While the Festival, which was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, from August 19 to September 9, is non-competitive and no prizes were given, selection for screening is considered an award in itself.

This 16-mm. sound and color motion picture depicts the method of fishing for menhaden, plant processing, and the ultimate uses of menhaden meal, oil, and solubles in the feeding of hogs and poultry; in preparing fortified vitamin oils; and the use of the oil as a lubricant of machinery, in aluminum casting, in leather tanning, and in paints, varnishes, insect sprays, printing inks, and soap.

This same film was also selected by the Department of State for competitive display at the 12th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art held in Venice, Italy, from August 8 to 18.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1951, P. 44.



Tariff Commission

TARIFF COMMISSION ANNOUNCES INVESTIGATION OF FRESH AND FROZEN GROUND FISH FILLETS: An investigation to determine whether or not imports of fresh and frozen groundfish (including ocean perch) filets threaten serious injury to the domestic fishing industry producing these or directly competitive products has been announced by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The full text of the notice as issued by the Commission follows:

"PUBLIC NOTICE

"INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED GROUND FISH FILLETS

"INVESTIGATION NO. 5 UNDER SECTION 7, TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1951

"UPON APPLICATION MADE SEPTEMBER 10, 1951, BY THE MASSACHUSETTS FISHERIES ASSOCIATION, INC., AND OTHERS, THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1951, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF SECTION 7 OF THE TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1951, APPROVED JUNE 16, 1951, AND SECTION 332 OF

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930, INSTITUTED AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED BELOW IS, AS A RESULT, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE DUTY OR OTHER CUSTOMS TREATMENT REFLECTING THE CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON SUCH PRODUCT UNDER THE GENERAL AGREEMENT OF TARIFFS AND TRADE, BEING IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN SUCH INCREASED QUANTITIES, EITHER ACTUAL OR RELATIVE, AS TO CAUSE OR THREATEN SERIOUS INJURY TO THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY PRODUCING LIKE OR DIRECTLY COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS.

TARIFF ACT OF 1930

PAR. 717(B)

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

COD, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK, CUSK, AND ROSEFISH, ALL THE FOREGOING, FRESH OR FROZEN (WHETHER OR NOT PACKED IN ICE), FILLETED, SKINNED, BONED, SLICED, OR DIVIDED INTO PORTIONS.

"INSPECTION OF APPLICATION--THE APPLICATION IS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION, EIGHTH AND E STREETS, NW, WASHINGTON 25, D.C., AND IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION, LOCATED IN ROOM 437 OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, WHERE IT MAY BE READ AND COPIED BY PERSONS INTERESTED.

"I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INVESTIGATION WAS INSTITUTED BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1951

/s/ DONN N. BENT, SECRETARY"



Eighty-Second Congress (First Session)

AUGUST 1951

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-Second Congress (First Session) and signed by the President, that affect in any way the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section only when introduced and if passed when they are signed by the President. The more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills shown in this section from month to month are also listed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED:

Defense Production Act of 1950 Amendment: S. 2092 (Maybank) - A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Social Security Coverage for Fishermen: S. 2069 (Magnuson) - A bill to extend coverage under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System to employees performing services in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life; to the Committee on Finance.

Shrimp Import Duty: H. R. 5168 - A bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CHAMBER ACTIONS:

President's Message Asking for Stronger Defense Production Act: Message from President recommending legislation to amend and strengthen the Defense Production Act of 1950 was received in the Senate on August 23 and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

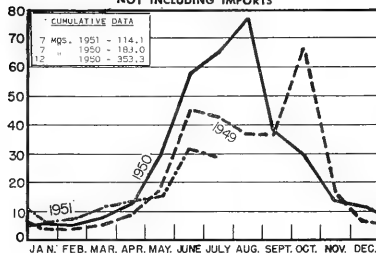
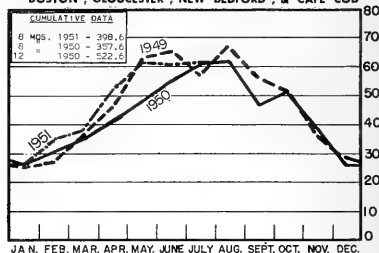
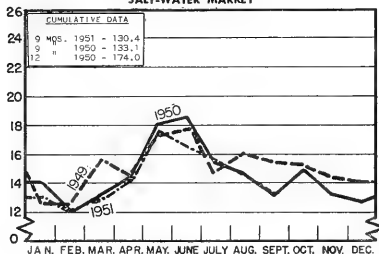
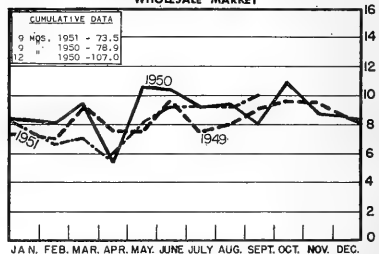
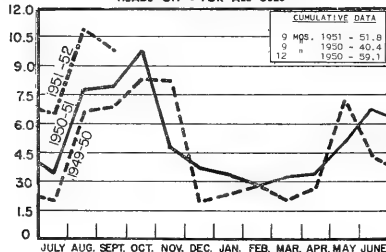
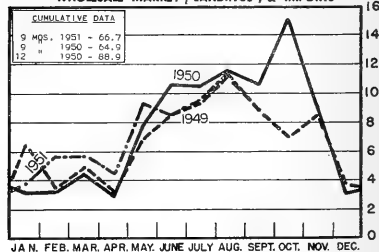
Collisions at Sea: H. R. 5012, to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions involving waterborne craft upon the high seas and in waters connected therewith was reported to the House (H. Rept. 807).

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

Defense Production Act Extension: S. 1717, amending and extending for 1 year the Defense Production Act of 1950. Signed July 31, 1951 (P. L. 96).

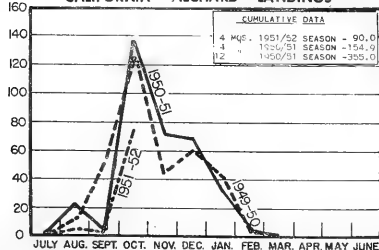
LANDINGS AND RECEIPTS

In Millions of Pounds

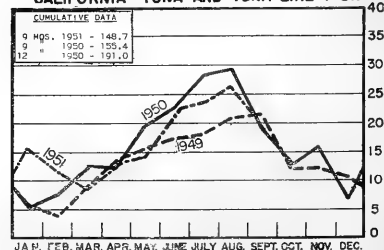
MAINE - LANDINGS
NOT INCLUDING IMPORTSMASSACHUSETTS - LANDINGS
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER, NEW BEDFORD, & CAPE CODNEW YORK CITY - RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH
SALT-WATER MARKETCHICAGO - RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH
WHOLESALE MARKETGULF - SHRIMP LANDINGS
HEADS OFF - FOR ALL USESSEATTLE - RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH
WHOLESALE MARKET, LANDINGS, & IMPORTS

In Thousands of Tons

CALIFORNIA - PILCHARD LANDINGS



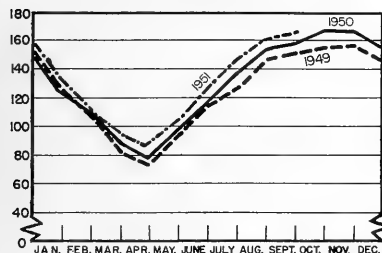
CALIFORNIA - TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE FISH



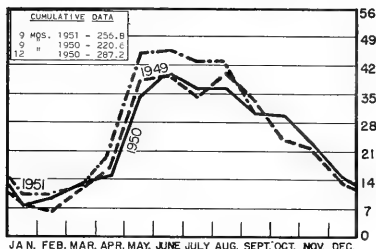
COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS and FREEZINGS of FISHERY PRODUCTS

In Millions of Pounds

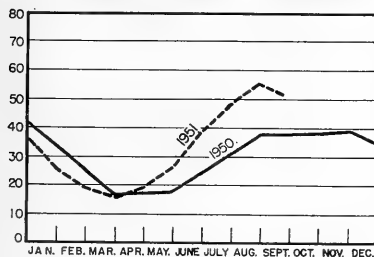
U.S. & ALASKA - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



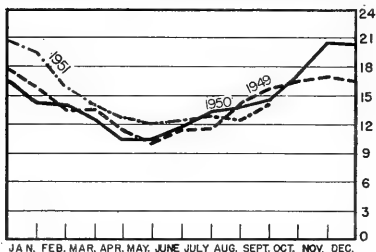
U.S. & ALASKA - FREEZINGS



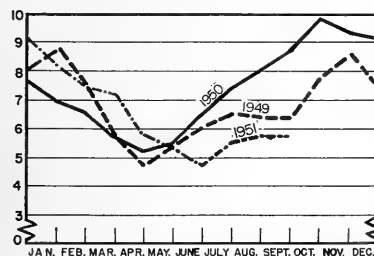
NEW ENGLAND - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



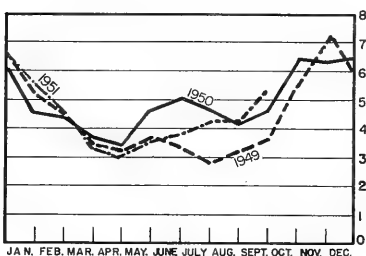
NEW YORK CITY - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



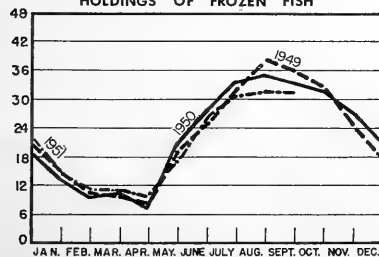
CHICAGO - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



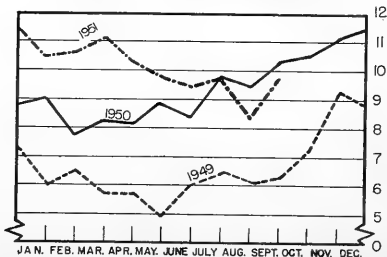
GULF - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



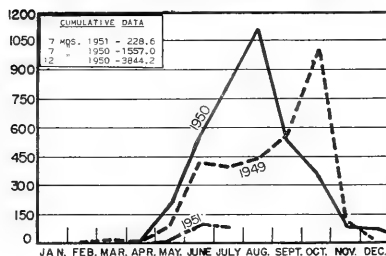
WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND ALASKA - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



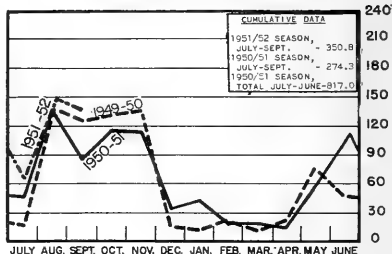
CALIFORNIA - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



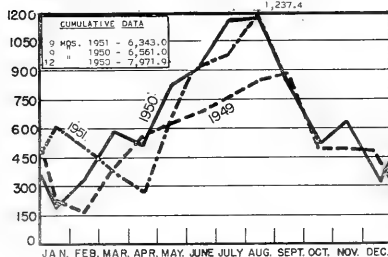
CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS

In Thousands of Standard Cases
MAINE - SARDINES, ESTIMATED PACK

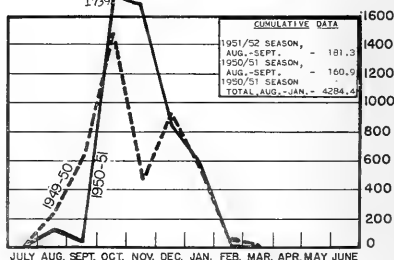
UNITED STATES - SHRIMP



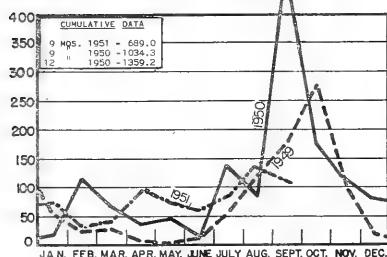
CALIFORNIA - TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE FISH



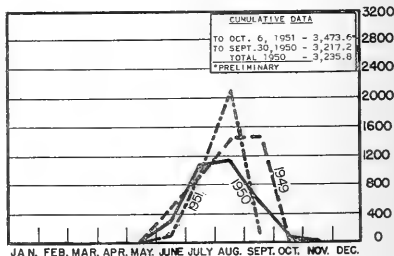
CALIFORNIA - PILCHARDS



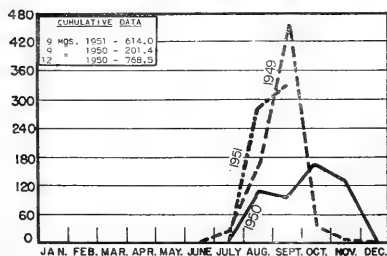
CALIFORNIA - MACKEREL



ALASKA - SALMON



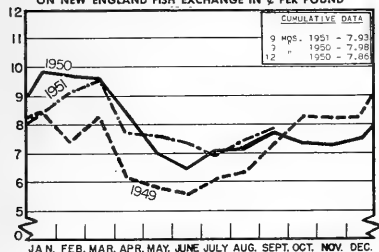
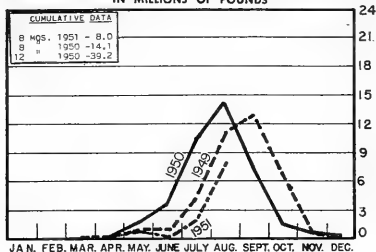
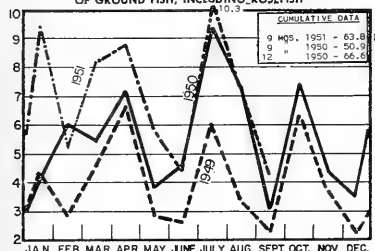
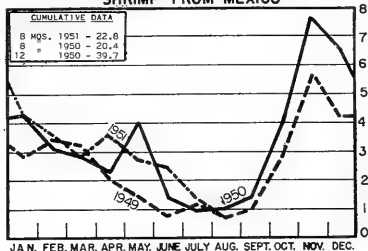
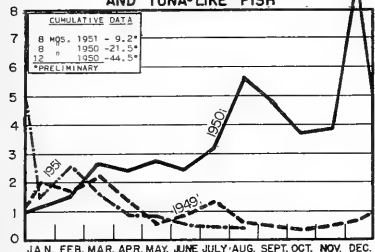
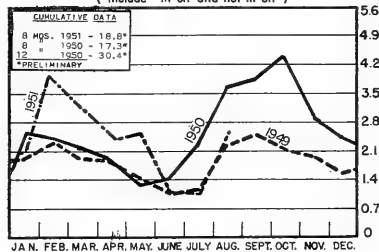
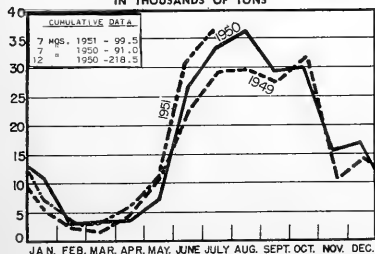
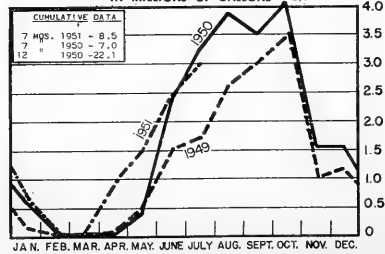
WASHINGTON - PUGET SOUND SALMON



STANDARD CASES

Variety	No. Cans	Can Designation	Net. Wgt.
SARDINES	100	1/4 drawn	3 1/4 oz.
SHRIMP	48	—	5 oz.
TUNA	48	No. 1/2 tuna	7 oz.
PILCHARDS	48	No. 1 oval	15 oz.
MACKEREL	48	No. 300	15 oz.
SALMON	48	1-pound tall	16 oz.

PRICES, IMPORTS and BY-PRODUCTS

BOSTON - WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE
ON NEW ENGLAND FISH EXCHANGE IN ¢ PER POUNDMAINE - IMPORTS OF FRESH SEA HERRING
IN MILLIONS OF POUNDSU.S. - IMPORTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FILLETS
OF GROUND FISH, INCLUDING ROSEFISHU.S. - IMPORTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN
SHRIMP FROM MEXICOU.S. - IMPORTS OF CANNED TUNA
AND TUNA-LIKE FISHU.S. - IMPORTS OF CANNED SARDEINES
(Include in oil and not in oil)U.S. & ALASKA - PRODUCTION OF FISH MEAL
IN THOUSANDS OF TONSU.S. & ALASKA - PRODUCTION OF FISH OIL
IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS



RECENT FISHERY PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.

SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS.

SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

SSR.-FISH - SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORTS--FISHERIES (LIMITED DISTRIBUTION.

Number	Title
CFS-660	- Florida Landings, May 1951, 4 p.
CFS-663	- Frozen Fish Report, July 1951, 10 p.
CFS-665	- Texas Landings, June 1951, 4 p.
CFS-666	- Maine Landings, May 1951, 4 p.
CFS-667	- Fish Meal and Oil, June 1951, 4 p.
CFS-668	- Alabama Landings, June 1951, 4 p.
CFS-670	- Mississippi Landings, June 1951, 2 p.
CFS-678	- Alabama Landings, July 1951, 4 p.
SL -101 (Revised)	- Firms Canning Salmon, 1950, 3 p.

Number	Title
Sep. 288	- Experimental Testing of Fish Tags on Albacore in a Water Tunnel
SSR-Fish. No. 65	- A Fishway That Shad Ascend, by Gerald B. Collins, 19 p., illus., July 1951.
SSR-Fish. No. 66	- A Survey of Former Shad Streams in Maine, by Clyde C. Taylor, 33 p., illus., August 1951.

THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ARE FOR SALE AND ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Fish Processing Handbook for the Philippines, by Arthur C. Avery, Research Report No. 26, 149 p., illus., printed, 50 cents, 1950. This handbook, intended for both home and commercial processors of Philippine fish, covers the handling of fresh fish, the various methods of preserving fish--freezing, salting, drying, smoking, canning, and miscellaneous methods, such as pickling--and the spoilage of fishery products. It gives a step-

by-step description of Philippine fish-preserving methods with suggestions on improving them, and of methods used in other parts of the world which have been adapted for Philippine use by the Philippine Fishery Program of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Tables of data for fish processors and drawings of common Philippine fish species are included.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES OR PUBLISHERS MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

The Common Fishes of Maryland--How to Tell Them Apart, by Harold J. Elser, Publication No. 88, 45 p., illus., printed. Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Department of Research and Education, Board of Natural Resources, Solomons Island, Md., June 1950. This booklet explains by means of line drawings and brief notes the more obvious differences between those Maryland fish caught by hook and line which resemble each other to some degree. Fish found along the Maryland section of the Atlantic Ocean have been left out, but Chesapeake Bay ocean fish

have been included. A few fish have been included to complete a group even though they are not usually taken by hook and line. A brief discussion of the extent and importance of sports fishing in Maryland is included. Although the common names listed for many of the fish are those which have been recommended by the Committee on Common and Scientific Names of Fishes of the American Fisheries Society, local names are given wherever Maryland usage varies with the Committee's recommendations.

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

Comparison of Methods of Tagging the Blue Crab, by L. Eugene Cronin, Publication No. 78, 7 p., printed (Reprinted from Ecology, vol. 30, no. 3, July 1949). Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Department of Research and Education, Board of Natural Resources, Solomons Island, Md. This is a summary of the various tagging techniques employed in the past for tagging the blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun) in order that those who carry on future experiments can be guided by past results. Each type of tag and method of attachment is considered and compared with others, so that conclusions can be drawn as to the most effective procedures. In the summary, the author states that "the most satisfactory technique yet developed employs special Nesbit-type tags wired across the carapace by the method of Fiedler. These are brilliant red and carry full instructions and notice of \$1.00 reward. Improvement is needed in the pattern of release of tagged animals."

The General Anatomy of the Blue Crab (CALLINECTES SAPIDUS Rathbun), by Robert Pyle and Eugene Cronin, Publication No. 87, 40 p., illus., printed. Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Department of Research and Education, Board of Natural Resources, Solomons Island, Md., August 1950. A presentation of the anatomy of the blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun) is found in this booklet. According to the authors, this report was published as a basis for specialized research, as a guide for use of the crab as an example in invertebrate studies, and for use in the intelligent planning of sound conservation practices. The results reported are based mostly upon what can be seen in a routine dissection of the crab.

"The Labrador Fishery," article, Trade News, September 1951, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 8-10, illus., processed. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. "The Labrador fishery, although one of the oldest on the continent, is limited almost exclusively to cod, salmon, and whales, and operations are carried out by three distinct groups of people, all to some extent migratory," according to this article. Prepared from a report of a survey made in 1950, this article presents methods of production, number of fishermen, type of gear used, a discussion by fishery, and means used to get the products to market.

The Maryland Crab Industry, 1949, by Lewis Eugene Cronin, Publication No. 84, 41 p., illus., printed. Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Department of Research and Education, Board of Natural Resources, Solomons Island, Md., April 1950. The best available figures on Maryland crabbing for 1949 are presented in this booklet. Shown in this booklet are the amount and value of the crabs caught by trotline, pot, and scrape in each part of the Chesapeake Bay and in each river or sound by month. The quantity and value of crabs imported from other states to be picked and sold by Maryland packers is also

included. A discussion of the most important recent development in Maryland crabbing--the crab pot--is presented. Pots were illegal in the State until 1943, but in 1949 a total of 19,650 pots were licensed. The discussion gives the background for the rapid increase, the various changes in the laws, and the new problems facing crabbers, packers, and State officials.

"Much Ado About the Sea Lamprey," by Dr. T. H. Langlois, article, illus., The Ohio Conservation Bulletin, May 1951, vol. 15, no. 5 pp. 29-32, illus., printed, 10 cents per copy. Division of Wildlife, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Columbus, Ohio. In this article, Dr. Langlois briefly reviews scientific studies dating from 1922 on the existence of sea lampreys in the Great Lakes which tends, at least in part, to refute the common belief that lampreys were introduced into the Great Lakes through the Welland Canal which was not open to shipping until 1932. Furthermore, the appearance of sea lampreys in Lake Ontario as early as 1915 differed from the present species in that it was a dwarfed form. Literature indicates that larger species were later introduced into the Great Lakes by attaching themselves to the hulls of ocean vessels passing through the Welland Canal and delivering cargoes to Detroit, and possibly Duluth and lower Lake Michigan. Detroit, however, is suggested as the principal terminus for the hitchhiking sea lampreys. It is held that the Saginaw Bay fishery is not affected by the sea lamprey because it is a large shallow bay, fed by warm muddy streams similar to the geographic and water properties of the west end of Lake Erie. The scarcity of lampreys in this section of Lake Erie bear out the belief that lampreys thrive better in deeper cold waters. Spawning also usually occurs in clear cold-water tributaries, and the absence of such tributaries in western Lake Erie may further explain the scarcity of lampreys in this area. Dr. Langlois considers the present attempts to control the superabundant sea lampreys, and suggests that there may be a need for preventing the re-infection of the lakes by treating the hulls of ocean ships below the Welland Canal. The attempts to deplete the sea lamprey are logical on the basis of their increased depredations on lake trout, but the author is slow to attribute the entire lake trout disappearance to the lamprey attacks. As another factor which may have some influence on lake trout, it is suggested that there is a rather large viability for certain kinds of fish. It has been observed that samples of certain species lack viability during periods of abundance. In contrast, members of a particularly low fish population are extremely hardy and tend more easily to endure adverse circumstances. Thus, there tends to be a physiological rhythm with up and down phases in different generations. The fluctuating smelt fishery on the Great Lakes is suggested as perhaps one basis of this theory of rhythmic unviability. Furthermore, smelt have become lake trout competitors for an important source of food, namely lake shiners. Finally, the presence of the alewife in

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several of the Great Lakes might materialize into an important lake fish, just as smelt or the sea lamprey. Since it has been established that the alewife serves as forage for lake trout in Lake Ontario, an expansion of the alewife in these waters might prove to be of great value in the return of lake trout, the author points out.

Norges Fiskerier, 1947 (Norway's Fisheries Statistics, 1947), Norges Offisielle Statistikk, vol. XI, No. 32, 163 p., illus., printed in Norwegian, kr. 1.50 (about 25 U.S. cents). Fiskeridirektøren, H. Aschehoug and Co., Oslo, Norway, 1950. Detailed information of the quantity and values of commercial fisheries landings by species and municipalities are contained in this booklet. Statistics on number of craft, gear, fishermen, and shore facilities for processing are also given. A detailed discussion of the most important seasonal fisheries operations is found in the introduction.

Notice sur le Chalutage Français en Indochine (Notice on French Trawling in Indo-China), Contribution No. 1 (Extrait du Bulletin Economique), 12 p., illus., printed in French. Institut Oceanographique de l'Indochine, 36 Rue Lucien-Mossard, Saigon, Indo-China. Part of the work of the Oceanographic Institute of Indo-China consists of studying trawling in local waters, and this publication gives the latest information on trawling efforts of commercial significance in Indo-Chinese waters. The first article contained in the publication ("Research of the Trawlable Banks") considers the means of making the investigation, and the condition of ocean bottoms and resources in the Tonkin Gulf, Bassac-Mekong Banks and Cape St. Jacques, Gulf of Siam, and the continental plateau of Annam. The results of three commercial trawling tests show that the operations of the bigger draggers are only possible when the more expensive fish will bring a more remunerative price, and that the larger trawlers are too expensive to buy and to operate. Future predictions point out that large trawlers are not too desirable for the Indo-Chinese waters because of overfishing. Coral bottoms also make some of the fishing areas inaccessible to large trawling operations. The abundance of mud and coral bottoms are not well suited for the use of large European-type gear. Two other types of gear in popular use in this area include a type of trawl (le chalut boeur) used by the Chinese junks, and a type of trawl derived from the Vietnamese fishermen. Detailed tables are given for the exploratory voyages in each of the areas covered, and include information on the ship's position, nature of the bottom, and the average yield of fish taken from these areas.

Rapports et Procès-Verbaux Des Reunions (Contributions to Special Scientific Meetings, 1949), vol. CXXVII, illus., printed (in two parts), Part I, "Herring

Investigations," 74 p., US\$1.75; Part II, "Shellfish Investigations," 96 p., US\$2.20; both parts US\$3.95. Part I is entirely in English and Part II has articles in English and French. Conseil Permanent International Pour l'Exploration de la Mer (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea), Charlottenlund Slot, Denmark. (For sale by Andr. Fred. Høst & Fils, Copenhagen, Denmark.) This publication gives the papers presented regarding herring and shellfish investigations at the 1949 meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Some of the papers on herring investigations presented are: Spotting Shoals with the Recording Echo Sounder; Herring Tagging; Tagging Experiments on Herring; Towards a Programme of Herring Research; Contributions to the Study of Fluctuations in a Fish Stock; and Racial Analyses of Icelandic Herrings by Means of the Otoliths. Some of the English papers which appear in the part on shellfish investigations are: The British Oyster Industry and Its Problems; Scottish Research on Oyster Fisheries; Difficulties Encountered in Tank-Breeding of Oysters (*Ostrea edulis*); The Sanitary Control of Shellfish in England; Shellfish in the Netherlands; Some Problems in the Fishery for Deep Sea Prawns; Fluctuations in the Lobster (*Homarus vulgaris*); Population of the Scottish Coast; and Lobster and Oyster in Norway.

Regulation and Investigation of the Pacific Halibut Fishery in 1949, Report of the International Fisheries Commission No. 15, 24 p., illus., printed. International Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Wash., 1951. A brief review of the Commission's administrative and investigational activities in 1949 with reference to the Pacific Coast halibut fishery. Presented in the booklet are data on the 1949 fishery and the regulations for that year, and discussions on the problem of the short season, extending the length of the fishing season, changes in the yield and abundance of the stocks, changes in the composition of the stocks, and marking experiments.

(Scotland) Report on the Fisheries of Scotland, 1950, Scottish Home Department, Third Report, 76 p., illus., printed, 42 U.S. cents. His Majesty's Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland. This is a report of Scotland's fisheries with statistical data for the various phases of this industry for the year ending December 31, 1950. Total production figures, both comparative and historical, are given by species and by port, including information on the number of boats, personnel, and methods of capture. Statistics are also available for the 1950 production of lobsters, crabs, oysters, whales, and fishery byproducts. Sections are also devoted to discussions of marine fisheries super-

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intendence, scientific investigations, and harbor maintenance.

"Scouring the Gulf of Mexico for Fishes of the Deep Sea," by L. P. Woods, article, The Bulletin, August 1951, vol. 22, no. 8, p. 3, illus., printed. Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago 5, Illinois. The area between 100 and 300 fathoms below sea level is perhaps the least known fish fauna in the world since this region is generally too deep for ordinary commercial trawling operations. In this article, the author relates his experience aboard the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's exploratory fishing vessel, the Oregon, in its search for new shrimp fishing grounds in the Gulf of Mexico in depths of from 104 to 305 fathoms. Numerous varieties of commercially-important fish were taken in several drags by the Oregon at these depths. In addition to commercially-important species, several strange specimens were also taken in the catches. Many species from the deep-water collection are related to fish living in similar depths off the coasts of South Africa and Japan. Although the taxonomic studies of 900 specimens collected while on this cruise are not yet completed, more than 150 species have already been determined, and several others have been found to be undescribed species.

The South African Fishing Industry Handbook and Buyers' Guide, Editor: Norman Howell, 240 p., illus., printed. Published by the "South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review" (Available from S. A. Trade Newspapers Pty. Ltd., P. O. Box 2598, Cape Town, South Africa, June 1951). This is the first issue of this handbook designed to acquaint readers with the various aspects of the South African fishing industry. The book is divided into eight main sections: Resources; Organizations; Companies; Who's Who; Fish Products; Suppliers; Fishing Vessels; and Engines. The section on Resources includes a discussion of the following industries: pilchard, fish meal and oil, trawling, and rock lobster. Under Organizations, the Division of Fisheries, the Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa Limited, the South African Fishing Industry Research Institute, and the South African Food Canners' Council are described and their functions analyzed. A guide to companies in the South and South-West African fishing industry composes the section on Companies. The name, address, directors, other officers, affiliations, capitalization, and factories of each firm are given. The Who's Who section gives brief biographical notes on the leading personalities professionally connected with the fishing industry of South and South-West Africa. A classified list of fish products, with brand and producers' names, is found in the section on Fish Products. The section on Suppliers consists of a buyers' guide (a classified list of the products offered to the fishing industry). The regulations governing the registration and licensing of fishing boats, seaworthiness of fishing boats, and a list of motor fishing vessels, trawlers, whale catchers, etc. are to be found in the section on

Fishing Vessels. Finally, the section on Engines gives a list of engines offered for installation in fishing vessels with specification of make, manufacturer, representatives in South Africa, and all relevant particulars for each model.

A Study of the Spawning Populations of Sockeye Salmon in the Harrison River System, with Special Reference to the Problem of Enumeration by Means of Marked Members, by Milner B. Schaefer, Bulletin IV, 212 p., illus., printed. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, New Westminster, B. C., Canada, 1951. The Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention, ratified by the United States and Canada in 1937, established the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission for the purpose of restoring and maintaining the greatly reduced sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system. In 1938 the Commission's scientific staff commenced detailed studies of the natural history and population dynamics of the sockeye salmon runs upon which the fishery operates. In order to gain information on the structure and behavior of populations of migrating adult salmon, to examine into the validity of marking methods for making population estimates, and to lay a foundation for employing these methods in larger stream systems than Oltus Lake (in 1938 and 1939 experiments were conducted at this lake to examine the feasibility of employing marked members for estimating the adult sockeye population), and under more nearly "average" conditions than obtained there, experiments were conducted in 1939, 1940, and 1941 in the Harrison River System. This paper is an analysis of some of the data thus obtained with the following objects: (1) to trace the migrations of the important spawning populations within the Harrison River System; (2) to examine the nature of the spawning migration of representative runs, with particular regard to the amount of mixing en route to and on the spawning grounds, and the degree to which the populations are stratified; (3) to study the design of sampling procedure and statistical analysis in the determination of population numbers by means of marked members; (4) to detect and, if possible to measure, harmful effects of the marking procedure which would cause the marked fish to behave differently from the unmarked, and so give erroneous results in the population computations; (5) to determine whether estimation of spawning sockeye salmon populations by means of marked members is practicable in the Harrison River System, and presumably, therefore, in other similar systems, and to discover limitations of the applicability of the method. In his summary, the author states that it may be said that the estimation of sockeye salmon populations by means of marked members, following the methods developed in the report, "is practicable, but must be applied cautiously with careful consideration being given to the interpretation of the data in each instance. Given careful study and analysis of the results of every experiment, the tagging method is believed to offer a means of measuring salmon populations with a degree of accuracy not heretofore obtained except by counting weirs."

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

(Sweden) Fiske År 1949 (Fishing Statistics for 1949), 40 p., printed in Swedish with a summary in French. Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Jordbruk Med Binar, Statistiska Centralbyrån, Stockholm, Sweden. Following a royal decree of 1912, Sweden's fishing statistics are compiled by the local fishery administration, principally on the salt-water fishery. In 1949, Sweden's salt-water fishermen numbered 23,100, of which 14,390 were professional full-time fishermen, and the remainder part-time or secondary fishermen. The value of the gear and boats employed in the salt-water fisheries was 129 million kroner. More than 50 percent of Sweden's 21,012 boats were not equipped with motors in 1949. Salt-water fisheries production totaled 182,400 metric tons with a value of 104.3 million kroner in 1949. The 1,300 metric tons landed by foreign fishermen in Swedish ports during 1949 are not included in the total production figure above. Principal fish and shellfish taken include herring, cod, mackerel, salmon, eels, shrimp, haddock, sprats, and plaice. The most important species is herring and this includes the Baltic herring ("strömming"). Swedish herring are often characterized by their source of capture since these waters vary considerably in salinity ratios. Gothenborg and Bohus, the two main fishing ports, accounted for more than half of the total 1949 landings. Statistical tabulations in this report include the number of fishermen, gear, and boats; the quantity and value of the salt-water fish catch; production of salted and marinated herring; and foreign trade in fishery products. Production is given by ports and species for the Baltic Sea and the West Coast fisheries. Fresh-water fisheries data are given by area, and include information by gear, boats, and species in a latter section of this publication.

Summary of Japan's Fishing Industry, 1950, 21 p., illus., printed in English. Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government, Tokyo, Japan. A short discussion of the Japanese fisheries is contained in this booklet. A table showing Japan's fisheries production from 1936 through 1949 by major categories is included. Among the subjects discussed are fisheries administration, fisheries and fishing areas, democratization of the fishing industry, fishery facilities, export of marine products, and fishery aid facilities.

Trade with Ireland--A Businessman's Guide and Directory, 64 p., printed. Prepared by the Economic Cooperation Administration Special Mission to Ireland, Dublin, January 1951. (Copies available from the Department of Commerce Field Offices or from the Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C.) In addition to general information on Ireland, this booklet contains data on import regulations and purchasing procedures, sources of information in Ireland and the United States, preparing shipments for Ireland, exporting from Ireland to the United States, and a list of Irish importers of U. S. commodities. Included in the latter is about 30 names of importers of fish products.

Trade with Sweden--A Businessman's Guide and Directory, 103 p., illus., printed. Prepared by the Economic Cooperation Administration Special Mission to Sweden, 1951. (Copies available from the Department of Commerce Field Offices or from the Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C.) Among the subjects discussed in this booklet are the economy of Sweden, transportation and communication facilities, making contact with the Swedish businessman, what the American businessman should know about trading with Sweden, trade practice requirements under ECA, shipping to Sweden, and facts about importing from Sweden. A number of appendices include a Swedish directory of importers, Swedish imports and exports in 1949, and ECA procurement authorizations issued to Sweden from April 3, 1948, through November 30, 1950.

Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, 1950 (Eightieth Annual Meeting, Memphis, Tennessee, September 11, 12, 13, 1950), vol. 80, 417 p., illus., printed, \$4.00. American Fisheries Society, St. Paul, Minnesota. (Order from William C. Beckman, Librarian, American Fisheries Research Unit, Colorado A and M College, Fort Collins, Colorado.) Part I consists of the papers presented at the Eightieth Annual Meeting of the Society. The following are some of the papers presented: Fish Harvesting on Two TVA Mainstream Reservoirs; Is There a Harvestability Differential in Fish?; Considerations for an International Approach to Taxonomy of Marine Fish; Status of the Lake Trout Fishery in Lake Superior. Part II reports on the business sessions of the Society.



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FISHERIES OF FRANCE

Fish is an important element of the diet in France. No full meal is considered really complete without a fish dish. The consumption of fish is smaller in Central France and in Southern France, excepting perhaps a narrow coastal strip, in the first case because transportation problems make supply more difficult and in the second case because the Mediterranean production of fish is fairly small and preservation is more difficult. It is also significant that France is a predominantly Catholic country, and the rule of abstinence from meat on Friday tends to encourage the consumption of fish.

The demand for fish was somewhat exaggerated during the immediate postwar years by the unsatisfactory food situation in France. While the over-all consumption was limited by the supplies available, some species, particularly herring, which are normally considered somewhat inferior, were bought eagerly at high prices. Demand has now returned to a more normal pattern.

--Fishery Leaflet 381.

Illustrator-- Gustaf T. Sundstrom

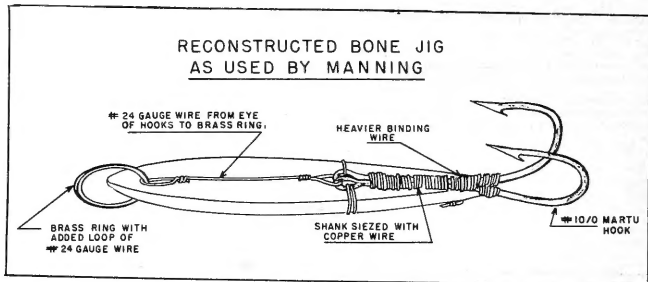
Compositors-- Jean Zalevsky, Carolyn Wood, Dorothy Stein

Photograph credit: Pages 1, 3, 4, and 5--Elliot A. Macklow

TUNA TROLLING IN THE LINE ISLANDS IN THE LATE SPRING OF 1950

Fishery Leaflet No. 351, Tuna Trolling in the Line Islands in the Late Spring of 1950, gives the results of a two-month survey of the Line Islands (i.e., Kingman Reef, Palmyra, Washington, Fanning, and Christmas Islands) to ascertain the abundance and availability of tuna in these areas. There is a description of the gear, rigging, and operation of the vessel (John R. Manning) used for this investigation. The investigation was conducted by the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations.

The results of the trolling operations are compiled in tabular form with information included for the number of trolling hours, trolling lines used, catch of fishery products, and weight by species. Scale maps and soundings have been included for the Line Islands. The latter section of this 32-page publication considers pertinent information and reports from other sources to supplement and evaluate the findings of this survey.



In his conclusions the author states that reef and shore areas actually surveyed by the John R. Manning were very small. Although the occurrence of tuna was quite concentrated, it is possible that these areas, unless expanded or supplemented, could not support a fishery by more than a limited number of boats. However, the author continues, a properly built and rigged trolling vessel probably could have produced at least double the catch of the John R. Manning.

Free copies of this publication (Fishery Leaflet 351) are available upon request from the Division of Information, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

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